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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1958

THE JERUSALEM POST

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

THE high-powered, expertly organized Convention of the American Society of Travel Agents meeting in New York next week, is a far cry from the rough and ready tourism of Bible times.

The first type of lodging in those days, insofar as we can deduce its character from verses in the Bible, was probably an open space near a stream of running water, or a well or spring. It might have been a natural hollow in the mountains, or a clearing, protected by bushes or clumps of trees, near the road or trail.

Such places would be found roughly at a distance of what was known as a "day's journey," from each other. As night fell groups of wayfarers would come together, unload their camels or pack animals; use the bales to build a kind of rough fence, draw water from the stream or well; and prepare the food they brought with them. Then they would wrap themselves in their cloaks, and sleep huddled together for warmth.

The problem of rain did not worry them very much. Only those who had to do so travelled in the rainy season and in this part of the world, the climate is very consistent. However as life became more complex and the exigencies of trade or even politics demanded that men travel more frequently and not at set seasons between the rains, more stable accommodation came into being. A sort of permanent compound was provided which would be little more than a large walled court, with covered alcoves branching out from the walls where wayfarers could sleep under cover and also find shelter for their animals.

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As time went on, the walled enclosures were supplemented by the provision of accommodation in the houses of citizens. Those who did it regularly for gain were known as innkeepers. One of the first mentioned occurs in the days of Joshua, when the two spies sent by Moses' successor came to Jericho looking for a place to stay. The character of the female innkeepers in those times probably left a lot to be desired. But inns were not considered disreputable places, as we have instances recorded of the ancients praying in inns.

When one entered an inn, in ancient times, the first provision was lodging for the animals. This then left the guest free to be looked after. A bowl of water would be brought and the host would wash his hands and lave his feet, grimy and hot as they were from the dust of the road against which sandals offered but poor protection. The subsequent accommodation depended very much upon the social standing of the guest and the weight of his purse. He might simply lay upon a bed of straw, or he might be lodged in a wealthy house and have a gorgeous litter of ivory or wood inlaid with silver or gold to sleep upon.

The meal depended upon what he could pay. The main meal was taken in the evening, and in prosperous circles consisted of the meat from the evening sacrifice. After the religious revival of King Josiah, sacrifices were forbidden outside the Temple in Jerusalem.

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DINING was a messy business. No utensils were provided and food was taken with the hands. Therefore bowls of water were kept handy and it was considered poor form not to rinse one's hands before plunging them into the common bowl in order to draw a portion to eat. Napkins were also handy. There were rules of etiquette which prescribed how many joints of one's fingers one should sink into the common platter. Partaking of soup was a problem overcome by the simple device of mopping it up with bread. At the better-class table, the main meat dish was supplemented by dates, honey, fruit, cakes and wine.

There seems to be some evidence that entertainment was also provided during meals. Music was certainly an accompaniment of the repast in better establishments, and even dancing girls are referred to by some shocked moralists. But though the ancient inn seems to have possessed in embryo all the services one gets in a modern hotel there do not seem to have been any night clubs. The problem was illumination. At night, light was provided by rushes, or lamps made by inserting a wick of flax into the mouth of a clay bowl of oil.

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IT will thus be seen that human nature does not change very much. We love to travel and seek out new ways and new places. But when we come to the end of our day and night begins to draw in, we look for a word of warm welcome, some food to restore our hearts and a secure (and comfortable) corner in which to lay our heads.

Tel Aviv, October 31.

Israel Denies U.A.R. Mobilization Report

The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem on Thursday night denied U.A.R. allegations that Israel had ordered a general mobilization.

The Cairo daily "Al Ahram" and the Damascus newspaper "Al Alam" earlier had claimed that Israel had mobilized in the past 48 hours and was massing troops in southern Israel and near Jordan. The Egyptian paper alleged that Britain was supporting and encouraging the Israel moves.

The spokesman said there was not the slightest foundation for any of the rumours put out from Cairo and elsewhere about mobilization in Israel or other warlike preparations. He pointed out that similar baseless charges had been fabricated about Israel during the past two years and systematically spread by Egyptian propaganda. Nasser may have his reasons, but he cannot gain much either in credit or in credibility by spreading stories which are "lies, plain and simple," he declared.

Asked to comment on the Cairo reports, the Army spokesman jokingly admitted that "there will be a movement of tanks out of Tel Aviv on Thursday night" (when the Armoured Brigade ended its three-day visit as guests of the city.)

Reuter reported from London that all shares on Wednesday were very sensitive to Egyptian press reports of alleged Israel troop movements. Rubber shares were steady and tea shares were irregular. South African gold shares opened firm on renewed support but later reacted to the Egyptian press reports and small losses predominated at the close. Copper, lead and zinc shares were firm.

Casey: Basic M.E. Problems Unsolved

SYDNEY (INA). — External Affairs Minister Richard Casey warned on Thursday that the Middle East remains an area of potential trouble because not one of the basic problems of the area which caused trouble in recent years has been solved.

Mr. Casey told the press here on his return from overseas that expansionist forces in Egypt were exploiting the general desire of the various Arab states for a better existence.

Eban Returns

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Ambassador to the U.S., Mr. Abba Eban, arrived by El Al early Friday morning in order to address the Weizmann Day observances on Sunday in Rehovot.

Mr. Eban last Sunday was elected President of the Weizmann Institute of Science. He will continue as Ambassador and head of Israel's U.N. delegation.

U.S. Loan to Help Lebanon Rebuild

WASHINGTON, (Reuter). — The U.S. will make a special contribution of economic aid towards the reconstruction of Lebanon after the recent civil war, officials said on Thursday.

They declared that an aid offer had been made and had been accepted by Premier Karameh but that details were still under discussion.

At U.N. Headquarters, informed sources said any Lebanese Government action to stop the operations of the U.N. Observation Group might require a further meeting of the Security Council which set it up last June 11. (On Wednesday a U.N. spokesman in Beirut said that UNOGIL is likely to cease operations by the end of November.)

The Arab News Agency reported from Beirut, quoting Interior Minister Raymond Edde, that the Karameh Government would resign if Parliament refused to accord it special powers to rule by decree. A ministerial committee is drafting a bill but some deputies are resisting the move. The Government wants power to restore peace, including the disarming of all civilians.

Saeb Salam, the former Beirut rebel leader, declared that the ex-insurgents would not lay down their weapons until the pro-Chamoun elements were disarmed.

King Hussein Visits Jericho, Old City

King Hussein of Jordan on Thursday visited the Jericho, Ramallah and Jerusalem areas, Ramallah Radio reported.

He attended a military parade near the large refugee camp in Jericho, and was greeted by refugees who shouted, "We are with you." Then, accompanied by Premier Rifa'i and other Ministers, he drove to the Old City where he was met by students. After driving through the flag-bedecked streets, he went on to Ramallah where he lunched with officials.

HERUTI PAROLED

TEL AVIV. — Ya'acov Heruti, imprisoned for 18 months for defaming a magistrate, has been granted a six months remission of sentence by the Parole Board for good behaviour.

Heruti was released on bail in March after serving a year.

Ben-Zvi Dedicates Wix Library

REHOVOT. — President Ben-Zvi on Thursday formally dedicated the Wix Library and Weizmann Archives in Rehovot and presented Mr. Abraham Wix with the key to the building.

A distinguished audience of 600 people from all parts of Israel and from abroad watched the 45-minute ceremony held in the Michael and Ann Wix Auditorium.

Mr. Israel M. Sieff, who was in the chair, said that the new library was of great importance to the scientific work carried out by the Institute, and that the archives constituted a collection of past experience that would aid the Institute's scientists in taking their next step forward in their research work. Speaking eloquently in Hebrew, he added that Dr. Weizmann's personality found fitting expression in the material included in the archives.

Sir Francis Rundall, British Ambassador to Israel, tracing the development of the Weizmann Institute from its original unit, the Daniel Sieff Research Institute, to the present day, said: "It is a source of special pride for me that the Institute has been associated closely with my country. The Wix Library and Archives are another link in that association...

"I should like to forecast another link—the exchange of scholars, with those from Great Britain coming here for study and Israel students going to Oxford and Cambridge and other English universities, not by two's and three's but by the score. Everybody has heard of the Rhodes Scholarships. I should like to see the day when the Weizmann Scholarships are just as famous.... In this field (science), as well as in other fields, our interests are shared. May this be but another milestone in our future cooperation."

In his acceptance speech, Mr. Abraham Wix paid special tribute to Mr. Meyer Weisgal's unflinching devotion to the Weizmann Institute. Other speakers were Mr. Abraham Feinberg, President of the American Friends of the Weizmann Institute, and Dr. Curt Wormann, Librarian of the Hebrew University.

On Sunday, Weizmann Day, Aluf-Mishne Ozer Weizman, Commanding Officer of the Israel Airforce, will recite *kaddish* at the graveside of his uncle, the First President of Israel, at Memorial Plaza here.

A/M Weizman is the son of the late Mr. Yechiel Weizmann, Dr. Chaim Weizmann's younger brother, and Mrs. Ida Weizmann.

It is learned that more than 10,000 persons applied for the 6,000 available places for Sunday's memorial ceremony.

The programme on Memorial Plaza will commence promptly at 6.00 p.m. with the arrival of the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi and Mrs. Chaim Weizmann.

(See Weizmann Institute, P. 11)

Jordan 'Calmer' But Future Is Unsure—Lloyd

LONDON (Reuter). — Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told the Commons on Wednesday that the situation in Jordan now is "quite different" from that prevailing in July and is "very much calmer." But the long-term future of Jordan was a different matter, he said.

He made the statement one day after British paratroops completed their evacuation of Jordan. The remaining British troops are leaving the country by sea from Akaba port.

The Foreign Secretary pointed out that Britain did not send armed forces to Jordan for occupation or to interfere in the country's internal affairs. "Our only wish was to give Jordan a chance to work out her own future with her neighbours in the spirit of the Arab resolution" which was adopted at the U.N. Special General Assembly in August.

'Experimental' Step

Reviewing the events at this Assembly session and the stationing of U.N. representatives in Amman, he said this move was an "experimental procedure, and should be watched with the greatest interest."

Mr. Lloyd said he had had several conversations with the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjold, about the setting up of an Arab institution. He believed important factors were emerging which would make the formation of such a plan more possible.

He expressed Britain's readiness to assist in Middle East development, but said the decision for any new institution must come from the Arabs themselves. He stated that present U.N. arrangements in the Middle East offered "great hope."

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Labour "shadow Foreign Secretary," called the withdrawal of British troops from Jordan "the second occasion on which this country has been extricated from its embarrassments by the U.N. and the unflagging energies of the Secretary-General."

He hoped the British Government would try to influence King Hussein of Jordan to invite exiled Jordan leaders to return, to allow political parties to emerge, and to permit a general election. If he did not do this, then danger would recur and this could lead to another request for British troops to return, he said.

Return of Orthodox To Cabinet Seen Certain

TEL AVIV. — It is understood that the return to the Coalition of the National Religious Party is now a certainty if the question of the Ministerial Committee of Three on the question of registration can be settled. The Religious Party is continuing to press for the disbandment of the Committee, which it considers superfluous, but is thought likely in the end to accept a compromise by which a religious Minister would be co-opted to the Committee.

A top-level meeting between leaders of Mapai and of the National Religious Party was held in Tel Aviv on Thursday night.

Those attending were, for Mapai, Mr. M. Namir, Mr. Akiva Govrin, and Mr. Giora Josephthal, and, for the National Religious Party, Dr. Zorah Warhaftig, Dr. S. Rosenberg, Mr. M. Hazani, and Mr. Benjamin Shachor.

Studies Resume Today In Secondary Schools

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—Secondary schools will reopen throughout the country on Friday (today), a spokesman of the Secondary School Teachers' Organization told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday.

The Organization's executive decided to end the three-week-old strike following Wednesday's nationwide rally of the striking teachers, which voted for a return to work and the formation of an independent organization.

The spokesman said that the executive was working out measures for making up the time which pupils had lost. It has been suggested that the teachers organize special study groups and afternoon coaching.

Histadrut leaders refused to comment on the secondary school teachers' decision to form a breakaway union outside the Teachers Association. The Histadrut Central Committee is due to discuss the new organization at its weekly meeting on Sunday, it is learned. The Committee is understood to be cool to the idea of the new organization.

The Secondary School Teachers' Organization is continuing its efforts to obtain strike pay and will continue to press for official recognition of their right to salaries equivalent to Grades Gimmel to Zayin paid to engineers.

Shadmi Indicted For Kasim Order

TEL AVIV. — The Judge Advocate-General has indicted Aluf-Mishne Issachar Shadmi on a charge of issuing orders which led to the Kafr Kasim tragedy, *The Jerusalem Post* reliably learned here on Thursday.

It is understood that A/M Shadmi has approached Mr. Ya'acov Hagler to defend him. He may be accused of murder, but it is more likely that he will be charged with exceeding his authority in issuing the curfew order of October 29. The maximum sentence for the latter charge is three years imprisonment.

Mr. Yitzhak Orren and Mr. Asher Levitsky, defence counsel for Ray-Seren Malinki and Segen Dehan, respectively, on Thursday filed their appeals against the Kafr Kasim verdict with the Military Appeals Tribunal. All appeals for the eight convicted men have now been presented to the Tribunal.

Nazareth Meeting For Kafr Kasim Victims

NAZARETH. — A memorial meeting for the victims of the Kafr Kasim massacre of two years ago was held here on Thursday night, attended by scores of persons, most of them members of the Communist Party.

The meeting, sponsored by the Popular (Arab) Front, was held in the home of Mansour Kardosh, a Front leader.

Kardosh was released on Thursday from a 48-hour period of administrative detention. The service was originally scheduled for Wednesday evening but was postponed owing to his absence. *(Itim)*

Bourguiba Regrets FLN Spurned Truce

TUNIS (Reuter). — President Bourguiba said on Thursday he thought it "regrettable" that the "Free Algerian Government" had rejected *en bloc* Gen. de Gaulle's proposals.

Mr. Bourguiba, who was making his weekly speech, said he was ready to help achieve a peaceful solution for Algeria. He said he had always wanted to see Gen. de Gaulle in power.

He appealed to the French Government to free Ben Sellai and other Algerian leaders and and hand them over to the King of Morocco. Such an act would improve the atmosphere, he asserted,

Rescuers Reach 12 Nova Scotia Miners, Buried Alive 6 Days

SPRINGHILL, Nova Scotia.—Twelve Springhill miners, buried alive for six days, were brought out of a wrecked coalpit on Thursday. They had been trapped nearly 4,000 metres underground and given up for dead.

Rescuers hacked their way through 18 metres of rock and debris in 11 hours to reach the men after the dramatic discovery late Wednesday that they were still alive.

The men were taken to hospital. All were suffering from exhaustion after their ordeal and one had a broken leg.

It was 11.30 p.m. at Springhill, a town of some 7,000, when the breakthrough was made in a last furious dash.

At the pithead, the rescued men's relatives wept with joy while others, whose fathers, brothers or sons were among the 57 men still missing in North America's deepest mine, waited apprehensively to hear whether the 12 had news of other survivors.

The discovery of the survivors came when all hope had been abandoned. A rescue worker heard his uncle's hoarse voice through a broken air pipe. "Get us some water, you guys. There's 12 of us in here alive."

This news struck Springhill, already in mourning, like a thunderbolt. Executives, local taxi drivers and mine workers wept openly.

U.K. to Accept Makarios In Cyprus Talks

LONDON (Reuter). — Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd said on Thursday that Britain was prepared to accept at a Cyprus conference the exiled leader of the Greek Cypriot Community, Archbishop Makarios, representatives of two Nato Governments not directly concerned, and the Nato Secretary-General, M. Paul Henri Spaak, as chairman.

Speaking in a foreign affairs debate in the Commons, Mr. Lloyd also restated Britain's known willingness to discuss the long-term future of the island as well as the British interim partnership plan.

The Foreign Secretary appealed to Greece to reconsider its decision against attending a round-table conference on Cyprus.

Labour's chief foreign policy spokesman, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, urged that some concessions be made to enable the Greeks to join the conference. "Makarios' position would be made much easier if we could say at the same time that the Turks must abandon partition," Mr. Bevan said.

EOKA Offer

In Nicosia Eoka terrorist organization offered a truce. The offer was contained in leaflets distributed in Nicosia which said, "We are prepared to cease so-called violence if Britain is ready to call off violence on her side."

Major-General Kenneth Darling, Director of anti-Eoka operations in Cyprus, told a press conference in Nicosia that "we can defeat a militant Eoka, but military means cannot produce a solution of the Cyprus problem."

His statement followed a fresh outbreak of violence, in

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

U.S.S.R. Stands Firm On All-Time Test Ban

MOSCOW. — On the eve of the Geneva conference on the suspension of nuclear weapons tests, the Soviet Union repeated its refusal to join the U.S. and Britain in stopping tests for one year.

An official statement quoted by Tass on Thursday said the Soviet representatives at the talks would demand an immediate, universal and permanent end of nuclear tests. It added that the talks had every chance of ending nuclear tests forever.

Russia has not given any indication that she will change her decision to continue nuclear weapons tests until she has set off the same number of explosions as Britain and the U.S. have together triggered off since last March 31. On that date Russia unilaterally announced a suspension of tests. She resumed experimental blasts on September 30, after the U.S. and Britain started their own test series.

The Western powers had announced they would be willing to discontinue the tests for a year as of October 31, the day of the opening of the Geneva conference, provided Russia would also agree to do so. Earlier this week the Soviet Union announced at the U.N. that she would not discontinue her tests until she had matched those exploded by Britain and the U.S. together.

In London, Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told the Commons he still hopes Russia will suspend tests as of Friday. He said he hoped that as a result of the conference "the termination of all test explosions of nuclear weapons will ultimately be achieved."

Mr. Lloyd said he believed Russia had modified its stand as announced at the U.N. last week. He did not elaborate, however.

The U.S. on Thursday set off an underground atomic blast in Nevada which was detected by scores of seismological stations in the U.S. and Canada, and perhaps in other countries as well. The explosion was equal in power to about 120,000 tons of dynamite, and was the biggest underground explosion ever staged in the U.S.

(Reuter, UPI)

Nobel Medical Prize To Three Americans

STOCKHOLM (Reuter). — Three American scientists were awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine on Thursday for developing genetic research technique that has been used on cancer and other medical problems.

The winners, American by birth, are Dr. George Wills Beadle, 55, Professor of Biology at the California Institute of Technology, Dr. Edward L. Tatum, 49, head of a department at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and Dr. Joshua Lederberg, 33, Professor of Genetics at the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Their work concerns the actual basis of heredity — the way in which characteristics are transmitted from one generation to another. Their technique has become one of the most important tools in the study of cell metabolism. Now widely used it has given important results on various biological and medical problems.

Peking Inflexible Over Formosa, Lloyd Says

LONDON (Reuter). — Foreign Secretary Lloyd asserted on Thursday that the Peking Government was showing "complete inflexibility" in its approach to the problem of Formosa and the offshore islands. It continued to use force.

But he was absolutely satisfied the U.S. Government wanted to deal with the problem peacefully.

Speaking in a foreign affairs debate in the Commons, he said, "We have to try to produce an atmosphere in which some agreed *modus vivendi* is possible, whether by direct or indirect negotiation or by practical action."

He called for:

First, "an international climate of opinion against the use of force," and secondly, "some flexibility of approach by those concerned."

Communist guns, meanwhile, maintained their bombardment of the offshore islands on Thursday, firing 385 shells.

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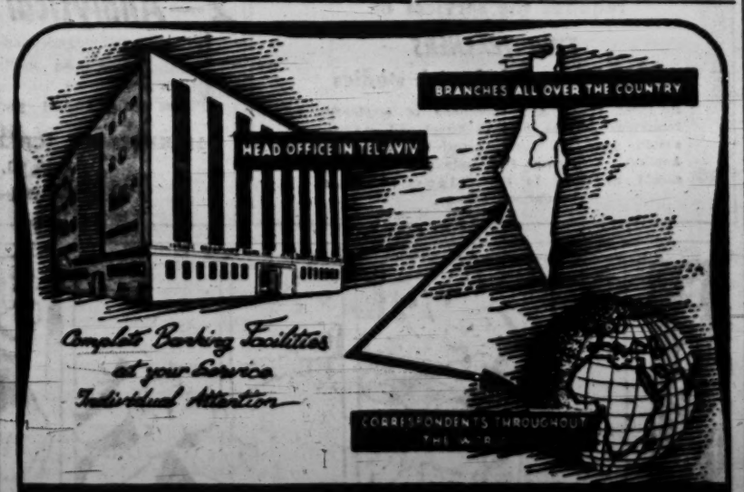
Bareli Memorial Prize Award

by the Workers' Bank (Bank Hapoalim) and AMPAL Co.

The Bareli Prize Award ceremony will be held on November 3, 1958, at 4 p.m., in the conference room, Vaad Hapoel Building, Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv.



As from today, Friday,

מעריב

will appear in a larger format and in colour.

In this issue:

- **Dr. Zhivago, by Boris Pasternak**
  "Ma'ariv" has acquired sole right to publish chapters from the novel which has made its author world famous, and has made him an outcast in his own country. The first chapter will appear in this issue.
- **"Who Is A Jew?"**
  Ben-Gurion grapples with that burning question.
- **I Met Russian Jewry, by Phillip Ben**
  First in a series of articles by our special correspondent in the U.S.S.R.
- **How I Became Bible Champion, by Amos Hakham**
  The most exciting chapter in the autobiography of the winner of the International Bible Contest.
- **The French Navy in the Sinai Campaign**
  The French reveal for the first time the part they played in various operations.

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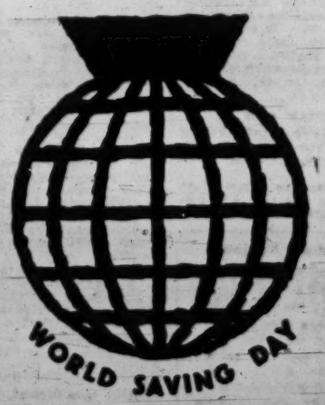

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Thursday received Zino Francescatti, the violinist, and Alfred Wallenstein, the conductor. They were accompanied by Mr. Z. Haftel of the I.P.O. management.

On Wednesday the President received the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir. He also received the Israel Minister-designate to Poland, Mr. Rehaveam Amir.

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On the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Turkish Republic, the Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Nejat Uctum and Mrs. Uctum, held a reception at their home in Ramat Gan on Wednesday. Among those present were the Ministers of the Interior and Commerce and Industry, the Directors General of the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Defence and members of the diplomatic corps.

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Mr. Yosef Avidar, former Ambassador to Moscow and new Director-General of the Ministry of Labour, on Thursday was received by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordecai Namir. Mr. Avidar is scheduled to take up his new post in a fortnight.

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The Dean of the Protestant Cathedral of East Berlin and Mrs. H. Gruber on Thursday called on the Director-General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Dr. S.Z. Cahana.

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The Palestine Economic Corporation on Thursday held a reception in honour of its President and Mrs. Joe Meyerhoff at the Ramat Aviv Hotel. Among those present were the Ministers of Commerce and Industry and Development; the U.S. Charge d'Affaires; the U.S. Commercial Attache; the chief of U.S.O.M., and his deputy; the Mayor of Tel Aviv; the Executive Vice-President of the P.E.C.; members of the Knesset, and leading figures in banking and business circles.

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An exhibition "Who was Rembrandt," under the auspices of the Royal Dutch Institute for Cultural Relations, will open at Beit Wilfrid Israel in Kibbutz Hazorea on Saturday, November 1.

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Professor N. H. Tur-Sinai, President of the Hebrew Language Academy, has been elected honorary Vice-President of the newly founded Oriental Society of Leeds University.

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Mr. Theodor Hatalgi, Director of Public Relations for the Jewish National Fund, will speak on "Impressions of a Trip to Persia" at the Jerusalem Journalists Association on Saturday night at 8.30 p.m.

•

The Honorary Austrian Consul in Haifa, Dr. Franz Steif, has been awarded the Golden Cross (Chevalier 1st class) for meritorious service, by the President of the Republic.

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Mr. Moshe Budmor, the conductor, and his wife, Miss Katya Delakova, the dancer, left aboard the s.s. Israel for a concert tour in the U.S.

LYDDA TEAM MEETS T.A. CRICKET XI

TEL AVIV. — A team of Indian immigrants from Lydda will on Saturday meet the Tel Aviv Cricket Club in a match at Tel Hashomer.

The Lydda eleven, captained by C. Ashton, includes Bobby Solomons, who has played for Karachi. The Tel Aviv team is captained by Bert Beech.

The following Saturday Tel Aviv will entertain another all-Indian immigrant cricket eleven from Beersheba.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.15 tonight and ends at 5.27 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Vayera Bereshit 18,1—22, 24

Haftara: Melachim 2, 1737.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 5.20.

Heichal Shlomo: Tonight, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Hugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im: Beit Hehalutzot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Tonight: 5.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff) Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.15 a.m. inha, 4.30 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.40 p.m. Hugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im (Keren Zili Hall, 15 Shlomo Hamelech St.) Tonight: 5.10 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.40 p.m. Arvit, 2.24 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

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Hakham Enrols For Bible Study at H.U.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Amos Hakham, Israel's Bible champion, on Thursday morning registered as a first-year student at the Hebrew University in the Departments of Bible and Philosophy.

Mr. Hakham registered as a non-matriculated student as he has still to complete his secondary school external examinations in mathematics and English. He told the Registrar that he expects to complete those during the year, afterwards working for his B.A.

The University has exempted Mr. Hakham from the payment of all fees.

The freshman Bible expert will take the regular first-year courses, a University spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday. These include a course entitled "The Biblical Tradition of the Patriarchs" and "The Book of Ecclesiastes and its Place in the History of Wisdom Literature." The latter is taught by Prof. I. L. Seeligmann, who was an adviser to the jury in the international quiz in which Mr. Hakham won the world Bible title. Another course in the programme is "Introduction to Ethics," given by Prof. N. Rotenstreich, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities.

Citrus Growers May Withhold Crop

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — If the IL1.800 per dollar exchange rate for citrus, established in 1953, is not raised this season, the citrus growers may well be forced to "sacrifice all the current season's crop for their just demands, and not market it at all," Mr. Yosef Saphir, General Zionist M.K., Chairman of the Citrus Section of the Farmers' Federation, declared at a meeting of citrus growers on Wednesday night.

Where to go

ACCADIA
Opening Winter Season
Saturday, November 1

Something Special!

Grill ★ Bar ★ Dancing
Music on two Pianos
Hotel open all year round.

Francescatti Fund For Young Violinists

The members of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra have decided to create a scholarship fund for young Israel violinists in the name of Zino Francescatti. The fund is already off to a good start with Mr. Francescatti's donation to the orchestra's pension fund of the entire proceeds from his Special Concerts on October 25 in Tel Aviv and October 29 in Jerusalem.

This was announced by Mr. Zvi Haftel, leader of the orchestra, at the reception held after the concert in Jerusalem on Wednesday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Krongold. The fund would express the players' admiration for the untiring efforts of Mr. Francescatti during his visit, Mr. Haftel said.

Mr. Alfred Wallenstein, who conducted the concerts, was presented with a Schwerin etching, "Lake Kinneret," and Mr. Francescatti with a golden cigarette case, as token gifts from the orchestra.

No Mass Anti-Semitism Possible in U.S. Now

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Present political and social conditions in the U.S. rule out any large-scale outbreak of anti-Semitism. This view was expressed on Wednesday by Dr. Ben Halpern, of Harvard University and Editor of the "Jewish Frontier," in a lecture at Beit Hillel in Jerusalem on "Anti-Semitism in the U.S. and the Meaning of the Synagogue Bombings."

Dr. Halpern said that the recent outrages in his country were a sporadic outbreak without the political backing of any large party. Such attacks might continue, but they would not develop into a large-scale catastrophe as long as the two-party system and the social structure remained stable.

WIVES. — Only one wife in three would positively marry her husband again, a survey of 2,146 U.S. wives revealed in New York.

TEL AVIV

• **Restaurants:—**
Italian specialities. Lunch. Dinner. Luky's Bar Restaurant, 3 Allenby Rd., First Class Italian menu at IL5. Phone 23752.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Paintings by Chaya Schwartz, Artists' Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1; 4-7.
"Wizo on View," Wizo Tourist Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, 9-3.
Oil Paintings, Water Colours: Eliahu Gat, Ephraim Lifshitz. Tel Aviv Museum, Today and tomorrow, 10-1.

• **Tourist Service:—**
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8-9.30 p.m.

• **Z.O.A. House: —**
Tourist Service (9 a.m.-1 p.m.) and daily.

• **Variety: —**
Olympia Parisian Music Hall, Peer Cinema Hall, 3 p.m.

• **Symposium: —**
"Who is Responsible for Emigration from Israel?" with Knesset Members Dr. B. Avniel, Mr. Amos Dagani any Yosef Saphir. Z.O.A. House, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service:—**
Visit Hadassah Club, 17 Rehov Yerushalayim. Tel. 4876.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Music Programme: —**
Saturday Music Hour with organ and these records: Beethoven, Quartet No. 11 in F Minor, Op. 95; Bartok, Music for Stringed Instruments, Percussion and Celesta. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 10.30 a.m.

• **Exhibitions: —**
Water colors by Henry Miller (American author-painter). Opening by Albert B. Franklin, American Consul General. Artists House, 11.30 a.m.

• **Folk Dancing: —**
Beit Hillel, 9 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Z.O.A. House: —**
Tourist Service (7 p.m.-9 p.m.) and daily.

• **Theatre: —**
Cameri, "Rape of the Belt," 7, 9.30.
Ohel, "The Respectful Prostitute, 7, 9.

• **Opera: —**
"Die Fledermaus," 8.30.

• **Ballet: —**
Les Ballets Jean Babilée, Ohel Shem, 6.15, 9.15 (All tickets sold.)

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. Nov. 1, "Street of Stairs," Tel Aviv.
Sun. Nov. 2, "Street of Stairs," Tel Aviv.
Mon. Nov. 3, "Hanna Senesh," Tel Aviv.
"Each Had Six Wings," Kfar Saba.
Tues. Nov. 4, "Hanna Senesh," Tel Aviv.
"Street of Stairs," Edison, Jerusalem, 9 p.m.
Wed. Nov. 5, "Street of Stairs," Tel Aviv.
"Hanna Senesh," Rishon Le-Zion.
Thurs. No. 6, "Hanna Senesh," Tel Aviv (in memoriam Hanna Senesh).
"Street of Stairs," Kiryat Haim.

All performances commence at 8 p.m. unless stated otherwise. Habimah box office phone 23742.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. Nov. 1, "Die Fledermaus," 8.30.
Sun. Nov. 2, Festival Ballet, matinee 4.30 (Children's performance).
Mon. Nov. 3, "Die Fledermaus," 8.30.
Tues. Nov. 4, "Nabucco," 8.30.
Wed. Nov. 5, "Die Fledermaus," 8.30.

Tickets at the Opera box office daily 10-1, 4-7. Phone 27760. Subscription tickets at the Opera box office, 1 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

TODAY

• **Meet the Israeli: —**
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo: —**
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8—3.30, Tomorrow, 9—6.

• **Exhibitions: —**
New Exhibitions: 10 Years of Archaeological Activities, 1948-1958. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1; 2.30-5.

1) Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art; 2) 12 Artists; 3) Forgotten Printmakers; 4) Ancient pottery, glass and textiles from various civilizations; 5) Samples of Primitive Sculpture, 17-18 Cent. Dutch paintings; Moshe Oved Memorial Exhibition; French Contemporary Art (in re-opened 2nd floor galleries), Bezalel Museum, 9-1; Tomorrow, 10—1.

Jerusalem Artists — Autumn Exhibition. Artists House, 10-1.

Hanna Holzmann-Davidson: Exhibition of artistic creations of wood and shells, Alice Arbel Paintings. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Today and Tomorrow: 10-2. Closing on 4.11.58.

Meet Jerusalem artists at Artists House, today and tomorrow, 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.

• **Recorded Concert: —**
Music to Inspire with background pictures (doors closed at 8.40), Mozart, Symphony No. 41 in C Major; Brahms, Rhapsody for Contralto, Male Chorus and Orchestra, Op. 53; Ravel, La Valse. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 8.30 p.m.

• **Tours: —**
Hebrew University conducted tour in English, daily at 10 a.m. New University Campus. Every Tuesday leaving Administration Bldg., 11 a.m., a visit to Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School in Ein Karem. Phone (until Monday) 62980 for bookings.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

• **Film Shows: —**
Israel Films daily, 11.30 Keren Hayesod Hall.

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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 240, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. Tomorrow: 6.30 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.15 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 Popular Concert: Boieldieu: Overture "The Califf of Baghdad"; Rossini-Respighi: Ballet Music "La Boutique Fantasque"; Verdi: Prelude to Act One of "La Traviata"; Dvorak: Slavonic Dance No. 8 in G-minor. 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Sephardic Tunes. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Spanish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Bruckner: Symphony No. 4 in E flat-major ("Romantic"), played by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Otto Klemperer. 6.00 Questions to children ed. by H. Ben-Ari & S. Rosen. 6.25 "Record Collectors" 7.20 Ron Ami 7.35 Bible Reading. 7.45 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 8.00 "Kar & Aporen" by Selma Lagerlof, presented by H. Meron. 9.10 Political Commentary — B. Eliav. 9.15 Special Concert to mark the end of U.N. Day (recordings from a Trans-Atlantic concert performed on 24 October, 1958 in New York, Paris & Geneva): a) New York: Honegger: Symphony No.5, played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Charles Munch; Bach: Sonata No. 2 in D for Cello and Piano, played by Pablo Casals and Mieczyslav Horshovski. b) Paris: Ravi Shankar: "Rag"; Bach: Double-Concerto in D-minor, played by David Oistrakh and Yehudi Menuhin with the Orchestra of Radio Diffusion Francaise, conducted by Pierre Capdevielle. c) Geneva: Beethoven: Finale of the 9th Symphony, performed by soloists, choir and orchestra de la Suisse Romande, conducted by Ernest Ansermet. Close Down 11.25.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Morning Melodies. 8.47 Sabbath Morning Concert: Bach: Concerto in A-minor for Flute, Violin and Harpsichord (Conductor: Antonio Janigro). Handel: "Te Deum" (Conductor: Mogens Woldike) 9.45 Light Music. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Popular Concert: Rimsky-Korsakov: Overture "Ivan the Terrible"; Stravinsky: Ballet Suite "Pulcinella" (Conductor: Igor Markevitch). 11.30 "Curtain Up" — "Under the Stone Bridge at Night" by Leon Peruts. 12.30 Requests. 1.00 Stage & Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 Musical Matinee. 4.25 Opera. Debussy: "Peleas and Mellisande" Acts One and Two. 5.35 Art & Culture. 6.00 Science Studio. 6.15 Chamber Music: "From the Duo to Octet" — Second Programme, performed by Antonia Lavanne (Soprano); Gideon Boehr (Viola); David Lein-Hen and Shulamith Fordhaus-Alkalai (Violins); and Wind Quartet from the "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra. Bartok: Duets for Two Violins; Janacek: Children's Song Cycle for Soprano and Viola; Honneger: Quartet for Wind Instruments. 6.45 Readings. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 "Melave Malka" 8.00 Quiz by S. Rosen. 8.30 "Pleasantly Yours" — a Variety Programme. 8.50 Bible Reading, Samuel I — Chap. 9 & 10. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Our Political Front — talk by H. Berger. 9.25 "Hit Parade." 9.55 Concert by the K. Y. Orchestra: Joseph Kaminsky: Ouverture Joyeuse (Conductor: G. Singer); Saint-Saens: "Carnaval des Animaux" (conductor: H. Freudental). 10.30 Music for Dancing & Folk Dances. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 292.7 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Light Classical Music. 6.30 Music from Shows & Films. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.07 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today & Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m. Persian: 5.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (25.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.30 News: 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Weizmann Memorial Day.

Programme to the U.K.: Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 In the Jewish World. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 "Editorial Opinion." 10.35 Weizmann Memorial Day.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 "Greeting the Shabbat." 7.00 News. 7.15 "Pleasant Tune." 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Robert Shaw Chorale. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Mendelssohn, Mozart & Debussy. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1005." 10.00 Dance Music. Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Pleasant tunes. 7.40 "Encore" 8.00 "The Voice of the Instrument." 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.30, 16.84 & 24.80): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Students from Israel. Review of the Weekly British Press.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programmes (434 & 495 M.): Today: 7.45 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. Midday Melodies. 1.30 News. 4.30 "For Children." 4.45 Light Music. 7.00 News & Commentary. 7.15 Calypsos. 10.00 The Story of the Atom. 10.15 Piano Recital. 10.45 "Honour Your Partners." 11.00 News. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. Midday Melodies. 1.30 News. 4.30 The Golden Age of Popular Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Gram Session with David Frost. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 Rhythm is their business. 11.00 News.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
TODAY

JERUSALEM: Alba, Zion Sq., 4703.

TEL AVIV: Avramski, 42 Allenby, 63526. Mercaz Hatzafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22923. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Yani, 67 Halevi, 62474. Castel, 147 Ibn Gvirol, 22116. **JAFFA:** el-Kamal, 65 Rehov 4, 83361. **RAMAT GAN:** Gramse, 50 Bialik, 72237. **PETAH TIKVA:** Hayarkon, 34 Schtempfer. **REHOVOT:** Levinski, 170 Herzl, 95-1091. **RISHON LEZION:** Strahilevicz. **HOLON:** Ribek, Struma Sq. **NATANYA:** Geva.

HAIFA: Assuta, 56 Herzl, 2706.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Abramowitch, 21 King George, 4972. Vita, Mea Shearim, 61243.

TEL AVIV: (day) Briman, 86 Allenby, 62252. Hakirya, 19 Ibn-Gvirol, 26686. Silman, 57 Ahad Ha'am, 64091. Nordau, 183 Ben-Yehuda, 23573. Ramat Aviv, Shikun Ramat Aviv, 29453. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 32084. (evenings) Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Ben-Yehuda, 142 Ben-Yehuda, 23535. Moshkevitz, 25 King George, 62650. Zeidner, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Abrahami, 9 Erlinger, near Central Bus Station. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 32084. **JAFFA:** Labria, 72 Rothschild Blvd., 82993. **RISHON LEZION:** Strahilevicz. **HOLON:** Ribek, Struma Sq. **NATANYA:** Geva. **HAIFA:** Rashi, 36 Bar-Giora, 68266.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. Kratka, 25 Abarbanel, 5097. Dr. Schorr, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Eisan, 5 Shimshon, 25748. **HOLON:** Dr. Dukur, Shikun Amami 12A, Tel Giborim.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Gruenwald, 22 Bin-Nun, 62963. Dr. Hameiri, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688.

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EXPERIENCED English secretary shorthand typist seeks full or part time position. Knowledge German. Own typewriter. No. 2592, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED lady, correspondent-typist, English, French, Hebrew, accepts work at home. Apply No. 13360, Dahaf Advertising, 123 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED baby-nurse, speaking English, French, Hebrew, seeks position, Tel Aviv or Ramat Gan. Write: P.O.B. 60, Tel Aviv.

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FIRST class Secretary shorthand-typist Hebrew / English (mother tongue English), seeks interesting job, Tel Aviv area. Please write No. 2580, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

ENGLISH typist seeks suitable position. Apply: No. 13406, Dahaf Advertising, 123 Allenby Rd., 116 Rehov Dizengoff, 7 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED English stenotypist seeks homework. Write: 500, Hakol Lanoar, Ramat Gan.

VERY efficient English stenographer-typist (female), excellent knowledge of Hebrew and French, seeks good position. Write: No. 21085, Dahaf Advertising, P.O.B. 1334, Tel Aviv.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, experience in industrial laboratories, seeks suitable position. Write No. 1100, Dr. Flegel's Bookshop, Kiryat Bialik.

LADY speaking English, French, Yiddish, some Hebrew, seeks position to look after aged person, invalid or child. Help housework. Write: No. 4488, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

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WANTED private car, 10-14 h.p. European model 1953-1956. Detailed offers with price to No. 2582, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv, No agents.

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Today's Postbags

The Weather

Forecast: Partly cloudy today and Saturday.

Weather Synopsis: A depression on the North African coast nearing Egypt causes medium and high clouds in our region.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	56	10	20	21
Tiberias	28	16	28	28
Haifa Port	50	14	25	25
Natanya	49	14	27	28
Tel Aviv Kirya	44	13	27	27
Tel Aviv Port	56	15	26	26
Lydda Airport	42	10	27	27
Jerusalem	36	13	28	28
Beersheba	26	10	27	27
Sdom	33	18	29	29
Eilat	26	17	29	29

(A) Humidity at 8 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. yesterday. (C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp expected today.

ARRIVALS

Jan Peerce, the tenor, to participate in the Weizmann memorial meeting at Rehovot, and for appearances with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra on November 4 and 6 (by B.E.A.)

Mrs. M. Lincoln Schuster, of New York, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Walter Eytan, from Rome.

Dr. Simon Wernick, on a private visit to examine various technical aspects of the protection of metals from corrosion. (s.s. Jerusalem).

Mr. Joseph Adler, President of the Brazilian General Zionist Organization, and Mrs. Adler, for a month's visit.

The Secretary General of the Histadrut, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, from a vacation trip in the s.s. Jerusalem.

Mr. Max Youngstine, Vice-President of United Artists, to investigate the possibility of filming sequences from a new picture based on the Leon Uris novel "Exodus—1948" in Israel (by B.E.A.)

DEPARTURES

Mr. B.A. Sousa, leader of the Hindu community in the Portuguese colony of Goa, after a four-day tour of settlements.

TOURISTS — save money and buy famous French perfumes: Joy, Dior, Balmain, Femme, Worth, Replique, etc. Scotch Whisky, French Cognacs, Liqueurs, Havanna Cigars, American Cigarettes are also at your disposal at Lydda Airport. After terminating your passport and custom formalities and before boarding your plane, visit the DUTY FREE SHOP in the Exit Hall. Only foreign currency accepted. (Advt.)

77 IMMIGRANTS arrived at Haifa in the ss. Jerusalem on Thursday, 30 of them from Britain.

Joseph Says Immigration Fund to Be Voluntary

Jerusalem Post Reporter

There is at present no intention of imposing a compulsory levy to pay for immigration and absorption of newcomers, Dr. Dov Joseph, Jewish Agency Treasurer, told the press in Jerusalem on Thursday.

The special fund drive in Israel now under discussion by the Government and the Agency is a voluntary one, he said.

Dr. Joseph came to the press conference to deny a front-page story in "Haboker," based on a letter by Dr. Joseph to Agency Departments, saying that, because of a 30 per cent drop in U.S. United Jewish Appeal receipts this year, the current Jewish Agency budget would have to be cut by 20 per cent — from IL311m. to IL170.m.

Dr. Joseph said that U.J.A. pledges, as distinct from cash receipts, had certainly not dropped by anywhere near 30 per cent. Of the U.J.A.'s two campaigns, the regular campaign has received pledges of about $52m. which is only some $2m. less than last year.

Regarding the rescue campaign, most of the major donors had not yet given notice of the size of their contributions, declaring they would do so at the end of the year. This was due to the recent recession in the U.S., but since the situation there had now improved, the amount pledged could be expected to drop by no more than 12 per cent.

Dr. Joseph declared that if the U.J.A. continued as at present the budget would not have to be reduced by more than IL20m.

Any cut in the Agency's budget would be shared by the various Departments, he said, but certain commitments had to be honoured; these included housing (IL-15m.); repayment of loans (IL42m.); grants to various institutions which depend on them (IL5m.); and immigration and absorption expenditure, which might even have to be increased.

Dr. Joseph said that the letter reported in "Haboker," "which had been disclosed by a disloyal employee," was intended merely as a warning of the financial situation and was unofficial.

Immigration Rate Seen Increasing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Nearly 3,500 immigrants will have arrived in Israel during October, and another 500 are due on Monday on the s.s. Artza, Mr. Avraham Harman, Head of the Jewish Agency Information Department told a press conference in Jerusalem on Thursday.

The signs are that this increased rate would continue. Previous months' figures were: July—1,644; August—1,584, and September—3,016.

Mr. Harman reaffirmed that the Agency's policy is to bring here all who are able and willing to come to Israel and that immigration only now permitted in certain countries must not stop the flow from countries where it has always been free.

The newcomers from Rumania include all age groups and some 20 per cent of them are professionals, Mr. Moshe Rivlin, Agency spokesman, said in reply to a question. The family unit among these immigrants averages 2.7 members.

Mr. Harman said that the requirements of immigration and absorption had to take account of five factors. These were aliya and initial absorption, which was entirely borne by the Jewish Agency and for which it receives funds from the various campaigns; housing, two-thirds financed by the Government and the rest by the Agency; youth aliya—exclusively paid for by the Agency; employment — the Government's province, and initial settlement, by the Agency.

Mapai Decides For Pre-Convention Poll

TEL AVIV. — The Mapai Central Committee on Thursday night overwhelmingly approved a proposal to hold elections on January 4 to the ninth party convention. The voting followed a short debate during which several members expressed the opinion that internal party elections at this time would dissipate the party's strength.

After the vote, Mr. M. Argov, M.K., introduced the standing orders of the party which he said would be applied for the coming convention, but would perhaps be amended for the tenth. These provide that new immigrants would be entitled to vote after three months' membership, and that the number of delegates from each branch would be fixed by the Central Election Board in accordance with the number of actual voters.

It was actual and not potential numbers of voters which would be decisive in deciding mandates.

An Election Board of 32 members was also set up.

EXPORT BANK DECLARES 9% DIVIDEND

TEL AVIV. — The Export Bank on Thursday declared a dividend of nine per cent. The announcement was made by Mr. Isaac Wolfson, Chairman, at the Shareholders' meeting held here.

Due to increased interest shown by foreign investors, the bank, which was founded three years ago by the Mayer brothers, has decided to increase its paid-up capital by IL500,000.

Armoured Corps Bids Tel Aviv Farewell

TEL AVIV.—The City Council on Thursday evening devoted a festive session to the Armoured Corps, which has been the guest of the city for the past three days.

Mayor Haim Levanon, in extending greetings to the Corps, said he would consider a request by its O.C., Aluf Haim Bar-Lev, that the Yona Camp on the seashore here be turned into a permanent recreation centre called "Armoured Corps House."

Aluf Bar-Lev thanked the City Council for the warm welcome the Corps had received.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion sent a message conveying his regrets that he could not attend the festivities.

Earlier, the tankmen defeated the Municipality 6:2 in a football match played at the Jaffa Hapoel ground before 1,000 spectators.

On Thursday night, the Journalists Association was host to the tankmen at a reception and dance at Beit Sokolow. (See Picture, Page 1)

Arab Integration Into Histadrut Gradual

TEL AVIV. — The hope that joint effort and mutual confidence would gradually lead to the complete integration of Israel Arab workers into the Histadrut framework was expressed on Thursday by the head of the Histadrut Department for Arab Affairs, Mr. Reuven Barkatt.

Mr. Barkatt was replying to a memorandum submitted to him by a deputation of Arab workers from Nazareth and vicinity. The memorandum, presented by Mr. Abdul Aziz Zoabi, contained the following demands:

- Full access to all Histadrut institutions by Arab workers and farmers and the inclusion of Arab cooperatives within the framework of Hevrat Ovdim;
- Organization of Arab women and youth;
- Abolition of the military government.

In connection with the last point, Mr. Barkatt pointed out that the Histadrut had no authority in the matter.

Boy, 12, Killed On Tel Aviv-Azor Road

TEL AVIV. — A 12-year-old boy from Azor was fatally injured on Wednesday night when he was run over by a car while crossing the Azor-Tel Aviv road.

The boy, Ezra Zemah, died on his way to Asaf Harofeh Hospital. The driver, David Shpin, 24, of Rehovot, was detained and later released on IL1,000 bail. *(Itim)*

Woman Injured in Bus Crash Still Critical

TEL AVIV. — The condition of 19 of the 20 injured survivors of Sunday night's bus tragedy at Nahat Elion has improved, Hadassah Hospital reported on Thursday night.

Mrs. Maliha Ben-David was still in critical condition.

CYPRUS

(Continued from Page One)

which two British soldiers were killed when their vehicle hit a mine on Thursday near Cape Elia, 50 kms. from Famagusta, in north-west Cyprus.

The two deaths bring to 130 the number of Britons killed in Cyprus since Eoka began its activities in April, 1955. Of this number, 101 were servicemen.

This was the second mining incident during the day. Earlier, at Kimilkebir village, only 10 kms. from Cape Elia, a British soldier was critically injured when his vehicle was blown up by a mine.

Five masked gunmen stopped a village bus near Limassol on Thursday, ordered the passengers to stay where they were, and then shot the Cypriot driver dead in his seat.

On Wednesday night bombs were thrown at army patrol vehicles near Deftra village, south of Nicosia. Troops in the vehicles opened fire immediately at roadside ambush positions from where the bombs had been thrown.

An army headquarters spokesman said no casualties were reported on either side.

British troops searched the offices and printing works of the English-language Nicosia newspaper, "Times of Cyprus," an official spokesman said. The newspaper is owned and edited by an Englishman, Mr. Charles Foley, who founded it in 1955.

SLOW. — Seventy-year-old Andre Lemercier made a test jump at Bretigny, France, on Tuesday in a new "slow" parachute he has designed to cut the paratroop injury rate in Algeria. Experts said his landing was "like velvet."

Polio Outbreak Believed Over

Jerusalem Post Reporter

This past summer's polio outbreak has ended, the Ministry of Health affirmed on Thursday. Only five suspected cases of the disease were reported to the Ministry last week, while only 20 were reported during the month.

The outbreak had struck about 550 children since its onset last May. There were 30 deaths.

Preliminary analyses of this year's cases show that children inoculated with three injections have a 65:1 better chance of not contracting polio than have those not inoculated at all. It was stated. The most susceptible age was from two months to two years.

The Ministry is now evaluating this year's statistics to determine whether country of origin has any bearing on susceptibility and what is the most effective age for inoculation.

The area least affected by this year's outbreak was that part of the country south of Beersheba. Elsewhere, incidence of the disease was fairly evenly distributed.

The response by parents asked to bring their babies to district health clinics for inoculation continues to be good, it was said.

Deaf-Mute Girl, Mute Boy, Found by Police

A deaf-mute girl of 12 and a mute boy of five, both of whom disappeared from their homes in different parts of the country, were found on Thursday after separate round-the-clock searches by police.

Levana Uziel, the girl, was reported missing from the French Convent in Ein Karem, near Jerusalem, on Wednesday morning. (She was entrusted to the care of the nuns five years ago by her parents who live in Tel Aviv).

Police combed the area with the aid of trackers; loudspeakers could not be brought into action because of the girl's disability.

She was found late in the afternoon peacefully asleep in one of the valleys surrounding Ein Karem, and was returned to the convent —some two kilometres away.

Petah Tikva police searched through the night for the boy, Arye Feingold, who disappeared on Wednesday afternoon from his parents' home in Gan Hayim, near Kfar Saba. Trackers and loudspeakers aided police in combing the area. The boy was found at 6 o'clock in the morning, sleeping in a ramshackle hut in an orange grove, about six kilometres from his home.

After medical treatment, he was taken home. *(Itim)*

Driver's Courtesy Proves Expensive

TEL AVIV. — Time ran out on Mr. Hayim Glick of Givatayim as he waited in his car for pedestrians to cross the street near the Central Bus Station here on Wednesday evening.

Those precious moments cost him IL120, according to the story he later told Tel Aviv police. As he waited, Mr. Glick reported, a pedestrian poked his head in the window, seized him by the wrist, and shouted: "Just a second! Just a second!" The light changed, and Mr. Glick drove on. Only some few seconds later did he realize that his wrist was bare of the watch it had hitherto borne. *(Itim)*

Butcher Gets 8 Years Jail for Burglary

TEL AVIV. — A Ramle butcher was on Thursday ordered by District Court Judge E. Many to serve a previous eight-year suspended sentence and was given an additional term of four years and nine months, the sentences to run concurrently for stealing three sacks of rice and five cartons of cheese from the Tomhei Temimim Yeshiva in Lydda; breaking into a butcher shop and stealing IL200 worth of meat, and for possessing burglars' tools.

Sentenced together with Moshe Kaftan, 40, was Yosef Blonder, 38, who will serve 15 months for burglary.

The theft at the Yeshiva was discovered when traffic police investigating a road accident near Beit Dagon at 3 a.m. on the morning of August 11 stopped a taxi driven by Mr. Ya'acov Natan. Their suspicions aroused by the food cartons they found in the rear of the taxi, the police interrogated the driver.

He said that two men had hired him to drive them to the Yeshiva; they had gone into the building and emerged carrying the sacks and cartons which they loaded into the taxi. As they drove back toward the coast, the two men left the taxi, asking Mr. Natan to meet them at a designated place in Jaffa. The police proceeded to the rendezvous and arrested the two men. *(Itim)*

IL1,700 Fine for Sale Of Adulterated Petrol

Tahnat Hahutz Ltd., owners of the Sonol service station in Glil Yam, near Herzliya, was on Thursday fined IL1,700 by Tel Aviv Magistrate M. Rubin on several charges of selling adulterated and falsely labelled petrol.

The charges included the sale of substandard petrol; the sale of 80.1 octane petrol as 83 octane; and the sale of petrol adulterated with five per cent kerosene.

Bar Yehuda Overruled on Way Nahlat Yitzhak Taken from T.A.

The High Court of Justice on Thursday nullified the separation of the Nahlat Yitzhak Quarter from Tel Aviv and its annexation to Givatayim which was ordered by the Minister of Interior, Mr. Israel Bar Yehuda, last January.

The decision to quash the Minister's order was unanimous and was based on the fact that no opportunity was afforded to residents of the quarter who opposed the change to voice their opposition before the competent Government bodies.

Justice M. Silberg, who wrote the majority opinion, stated that the Minister of Interior's adamant refusal to receive residents stemmed from his *a priori* support for the transfer of the quarter to Givatayim. Justice Witkon, who concurred in the decision to nullify the Minister's order, placed the blame on the Public Inquiry Commission, which had likewise refused to receive a delegation of residents.

The quarter's municipal affiliation had been in dispute between its residents for several years along non-political lines of local interest. After Mr. Bar Yehuda had received petitions from both sides he appointed the Inquiry Commission which delivered a majority recommendation to annex the quarter to Givatayim. The Minister subsequently acted on the recommendation without giving an opportunity to the opponents of the step, or their counsel, to plead against it.

Ministry to Mend its Ways

In an announcement released on Thursday evening, the Ministry spokesman declared that the Court's decision was binding and there would be no appeal against it. He added that the Minister of Interior would in future require inquiry commissions examining questions of municipal boundaries to allow all interested parties to state their case before them in person or by petition.

The spokesman also declared that the Minister was at present considering, in the light of the Court judgement, whether to appoint a new commission to consider the Tel Aviv-Jaffa municipal boundaries. This would also enable the residents of the Nahlat Yitzhak Quarter to voice their opinion on the proposed transfer of the quarter from the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality. *(Itim)*

(The High Court judgment will be carried in a Jerusalem Post Law Report at a later date.)

$20,000 Bid For Eichmann's Arrest

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A reward of $20,000 will be offered for information leading to the arrest of Adolf Eichmann, organizer of the mass deportation of Jews under the Nazi regime, Mr. Tuviya Friedman, Chairman of the Association for the Investigation of Nazi War Crime Activities, announced on Thursday night.

Speaking at a World Jewish Congress press conference at Beit Sokolow, Mr. Friedman said that Eichmann and his family fled from Austria in 1950 and are thought to be in South America or Egypt. The Congress will ask recipients of restitution payments to donate to an "Eichmann Fund" to raise the $20,000, Mr. Friedman said.

Prof. A. Tartakower, Chairman of the Israel Executive of the Congress, charged the Austrian Government with "methodically evading" payment of restitution to Austrian Jewish victims of Nazism. Pointing out that the West German Government, on the other hand, was keeping to the letter of its restitution agreements and doing its utmost to bring war criminals to justice, Prof. Tartakower said the Congress would use its influence to bring about the disbandment of the Israel-Austria Friendship Association.

Accadia Boasts Antique Forbears

HERZLIYA. — Excavations which began near the Accadia Hotel here only a month ago have turned up evidence that the site was inhabited during the eighth century B.C.E., from the fifth to the third century B.C.E., and during the Hellenistic era. This was revealed at a press tour by Dr. N. Avigad, of the Hebrew University. The work is being conducted by the Tel Aviv Museum in conjunction with the University.

A necklace of many-shaped opaque gems, with a translucent pendant on a tiny silver link, was the most striking find. It is thought to date back to the Persian period, and was found among clay figurines and candlesticks apparently associated with an as yet unidentified religious sect. Among the figurines are bearded heads with square headgear, pregnant women and women holding babies — none of them resembling miniatures found in other parts of the country.

The foundations of a temple with its shrines, and stone receptacles for holy water was also uncovered.

G-Z 'Young Turks' Unveil New Foreign, Domestic Platform

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The rebellion of the younger *sabra* generation of the General Zionist Party came into the open at the meeting of the party National Executive here on Thursday, *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

The "young Turks," led by Mr. Avraham Katz of Jerusalem, have submitted a draft foreign policy, which is quite contrary to the accepted General Zionist programme, for discussion at the party's 21st national conference opening on November 12. The draft favours integration into the Middle East ("The Fertile Crescent"); the replacement of the World Zionist Organization — regarded as "moribund" — by a system of leagues of friendship for Israel; the abolition of military government, and the rehabilitation of the Arab refugees within the country's "natural frontiers." The latter would of course assume Israel occupation of all lands on this side of the River Jordan.

In Control in J'lem

The group includes such party leaders as Mr. D. Chet of Natanya, Mr. A. Weinstein of Jerusalem, Mr. Y. Rager, a leading figure in the General Zionist students body, and Mr. B. Weinshal of Tel Aviv. They are understood to be in control of the Jerusalem branch of the party and to have extensive support in the farmers' section.

The young men favour Mr. Yosef Saphir, M.K., as Party leader, it is understood. The rebels have also been all along in favour of a merger with Herut, but have agreed to drop the idea until after the Knesset elections in 1959.

Organized as a "youth front" for inner party elections, the group criticizes the official party leadership's preoccupation with economic policies and neglect of foreign affairs and security issues. Instead, they call for a foreign policy "free of ideological criteria," a spokesman of the front told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Not 'Cana'anite'

He assured this reporter that the group was as far removed as possible from the Cana'anite ideology. An integral plank of their programme was support for continued immigration by the maximum number of Jews, he pointed out.

The World Zionist Organization had ceased to fulfil its role as a means of contact between Israel and the Diaspora, and should be replaced by leagues of friendship for Israel, he said. Funds collected abroad should be brought to the country through a central banking institution free from party affiliation, the group proposed, he said.

7 Chess Masters Come for Tourney

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The six-man Israel team which played in the recent international chess tournament in Munich returned home on the s.s. Jerusalem on Thursday. They brought with them only 16th place, but were accompanied by a group of glittering seven chess stars who are to compete in Israel's first international tourney which starts here on Saturday night.

The seven guests, kingpins of the chess world, comprise two Grand Masters, Samuel Reshevsky of the U.S. and Laszlo Szabo of Hungary; two International Masters, Robert Wade of New Zealand and Abraham Dunkelblum of Belgium, and Masters Sylvian Burstein of France, Karl Benjamin Van den Berg of Holland and Ignac Branitzki (Gruenfeld) of Poland.

In a "lightning" tournament aboard the ship on the way over, Reshevsky swept the boards. He told this reporter that, in his opinion, the Israelis were very good players "and I'm not just flattering them." Reshevsky, who was wearing wide steel-rimmed spectacles and a chequered tie adorned with blue chessmen, "I always wear it," he said.

At home, he is in the insurance business and practises chess by himself for an hour a day. Married, with three children, he does not drink, "one of the vices I missed."

In Munich he missed two important final games because he would not play "on Shabbes" and his opponents, a Russian and a Yugoslav, refused to postpone the games until after sun-down.

The guests were received by Mayor Abba Khoushy and representatives of various bodies.

UJA Study Group Starts Tour Sunday

The Fifth Annual Overseas Study Mission of the United Jewish Appeal is to open its sessions in Israel on Sunday at the Accadia Hotel, with the participation of nearly 100 leaders of American Jewry.

The Mission will study the problems set by the new wave of immigration, and will also survey unmet needs in the absorption of immigrants of recent years.

The Study Mission, which is due from Geneva by special El Al plane on Saturday night (tomorrow) will return to the U.S. on November 10 to report to their home communities on their findings and to take part in mapping the UJA efforts for the 1959 campaign. The Mission's report will be presented at the UJA Annual National Conference in New York, December 13 and 14.

Leaders of the Mission include Morris W. Berinstein of Syracuse, N.Y., U.J.A. General Chairman; Dewey D. Stone of Boston, Joseph Heltzman of Detroit and Joseph Meyerhoff of Baltimore, all U.J.A. National Chairmen; Fred Forman of Rochester, N.Y., Chairman of the U.J.A. National Campaign Cabinet; Mrs. Jack A. Goodman of Indianapolis, Ind., Chairman of the U.J.A. National Women's Division; Max M. Fisher of Detroit, Mich., U.J.A. Big Gifts Chairman and Herbert A. Friedman of New York, U.J.A. Executive Vice-Chairman.

Claims Damages for Gems Lost in Air Raid Drill

TEL AVIV. — A Tel Aviv diamond merchant on Thursday filed a suit in the District Court against the Ministry of Defence and the owner of a firm to whom he gave 27 diamonds for polishing, charging them with responsibility for the alleged disappearance of 23 of the gems during an air raid drill last February.

Mr. Menashe Winkler charged the Ministry of Defence with negligence in not informing the Ofir factory in Natanya that the drill would be held in the immediate vicinity. He claimed that the missing diamonds were scattered by the shock wave of the simulated bombing. He is asking the Ministry and Mr. Akiva Render, the owner of the firm, for IL1,912 compensation for his loss. *(Itim)*

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Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel
Jerusalem Branch
"A Report on American-Israel Relations"
will be given by
Mr. GERSHON AVNER
Director of the U.S. Department, of the Foreign Ministry
IN ENGLISH
Date: Tuesday, November 4, 1958.
Time: 8.30 p.m.
Place: Beit Hillel, 4 Rehov Balfour, Jerusalem.

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
BETH HAROFE
Sat., November 1, 1958, 8.30 p.m. sharp
OPENING CONCERT
The Jerusalem Chamber Opera Group (Musical Director: Arieh Zemanek) presents:
THE OLD MAID AND THE THIEF
by Giancarlo Menotti
In the Cast: E. Nadiv (Contralto), L. Barkai and S. Benedik (Soprano), E. Wagner (Baritone).
Tickets at the box office on evening of the concert.

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TEL AVIV, Peer, Sat., Nov. 1, 7 and 9.15 p.m.
TEL AVIV, Peer, Sun., Nov. 2, 7 and 9.15 p.m. (2 closed performances for Zahal)
Tickets: Kanaf, Rococo, and on the day of the performance at the Peer Box Office. Tel. 28586.

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*) also loading in Norway Nov. 2, and in Antwerp Nov. 10.

The marriage took place in London on October 30, 1958, between
Rabbi Walter Jacob and **Irene Loewenthal**
(Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.) (Tel Aviv and London)
1b, Templewood Avenue, London N.W.3, England.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of my dear husband, our father, grandfather and brother
MORITZ MARX
who passed away on October 30, 1958.
The funeral will leave the Shaarei Zedek Hospital at 1.30 p.m., today, Friday, October 31, 1958.
Hedwig Marx
on behalf of
The Bereaved Family

With deep sorrow we announce the sudden, untimely death of our beloved husband, father, grandfather, brother and brother-in-law
Dr. Rudolf Jacobi
The Bereaved Family
Haifa, October 30, 1958

THE HAIFA ROWING CLUB
Deeply mourns the death of its Senior Member,
Dr. R. Jacobi

The Ministry of Labour Housing Division
What Is Mif'al Hahisakhon L'vinyan — The Savings for Building Project?
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'HAVE-NOTS' IN FERMENT

WHAT has lately come to be called variously "underdevelopment," "backwardness" or "economic retardedness" is perhaps as much a state of mind as it is a stage of material progress or a period of history. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, said in his speech of welcome at the joint meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in New Delhi earlier this month that the real division in the world today is not between Communist and non-Communist nations but between industrialized countries and under-developed ones — between the haves and the have-nots; the Russians, he added, may differ in certain aspects from non-Communist nations, but they worship the same god — that of the machine. The Indian leader defended his country's plans for economic development against charges that they are too ambitious, warned that an explosive ferment of change is at work throughout Asia, and concluded that international economic aid ought not to be linked with any political questions.

Whatever one may think about Moscow's real intentions in Asia and Africa — the desire to oust the West, the chase after cold-war and other positions of strength or the simple need to spread Communism — there can be no doubt that the aid the Soviet Union has now offered to Egypt to help execute the first stages of the Aswan high dam project is going to have an important impact on the mind of people who think in the same way as Mr. Nehru, though they may be far less articulate. It is significant that, despite Mr. Nehru's lumping both Russia and the Western powers in the same category — that of the "haves" — it may be said with considerable plausibility that the U.S.S.R. today has still enough in common with the "have-not" countries to hold an appeal for them in that respect: Russia has, in fact, a tradition of "underdevelopment" so deep-seated that the state of mind denoted by this term is shared between her and the countries of Asia and Africa to no small extent.

Moscow Radio in its Arabic broadcast hastened to call the dam project "an event as important as the nationalization of the Suez Canal by Egypt." One of the reasons why Cairo feels so self-confident about its latest deal is that this is the first time the aid it is getting from the Soviet Union has a constructive end, which is in sharp contrast with the much-criticized arms deals. Furthermore, the construction of the high dam at Aswan, even if it should be only a beginning, has become a point of honour with Colonel Nasser since he was spurned by the Western powers over the issue of aid for its execution.

When the Economic Committee of the "Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference" convenes in Cairo in December, the Russian delegate will have something more concrete to boast about than the abstract offer of aid he made to the delegates last year. No doubt, too, this time he will find more credulous ears; in short, the occasion is likely to be turned into an even greater Communist show than it was last December. However inadequate the scope of the new loan, it inaugurates a new phase in Moscow's drive in Africa and in Asia which the West will have to counter.

The Week in the Knesset — *By Lea Ben Dor*

Straw in Election Wind

THE no-confidence motion on Monday left listeners with the feeling that if that was the best the opposition could do then Mapai's prospects for the coming elections are pretty sound; and, indeed, there is good reason to believe that they are. It all turned on a letter written last year by Mr. Y. Sapir, Minister of Trade and Industry, to Arye Manor, head of the purchasing mission in the United States, asking him to collect a gift of $10,000 that had been promised for a Mapai youth club. The opposition claimed that a government official, and more particularly one in Mr. Manor's position, who handles contracts running into millions, should not be asked to canvass money.

There is good sense in this criticism, even if there has been no impropriety. It is simply better to be safe than sorry. In the field of financial hygiene more than any other is it important that justice shall not only be done, but shall be seen to have been done. One General Zionist — who is perhaps more concerned with the state of the nation than the state of his party — said later that he felt his party had done a good day's work on this occasion. A point of importance had been raised, it had caused the Government to speed up regulations for civil servants in this matter, and this was his idea of a useful opposition. If that had been all anybody had in their minds we might well congratulate ourselves on the state of our political system.

Several interesting points emerged. First of all, that the two opposition speakers, who presented the motion, both went out of their way to emphasize their personal confidence in Mr. Sapir's probity. (Mr. Bernstein, the General Zionist speaker, used the English word "integrity" in this connection. The curious custom has crept into Hebrew speech of using a foreign word for emphasis when a perfectly good Hebrew word is available, a custom practised by *sabras* as much as by anyone.) Mr. Sapir is also the one Mapai Minister whom the other parties never accuse of favouring his own sector, a reputation which is well-deserved and in itself is of inestimable value. It was almost comical, later, to hear speakers for the Mizrahi, the Aguda and the Communists get up in turn, explain that they had no confidence whatever in the present Government as a general thing, but that they would abstain from the no-confidence vote because they did not think it justified on this particular issue. The Communist speaker violently attacked the General Zionists, in effect calling them a bunch of thieves and grinders of the noses of the poor. If this kind of party manoeuvring were to be taken seriously at all these remarks could only have been interpreted as personal, one-man votes of confidence in Mr. Sapir.

Mr. Sapir's reply had been moderate, but Mr. Ben-Gurion came to back him up in a more aggressive spirit. Mr. Ben Eliezer, the Herut proposer of the motion, he said, always referred with pride to the fact that he had once been in prison (under the Mandate, for political activity); it was a pity that he could not instead pride himself on once having been in a kibbutz movement. Mr. Sapir's letter had, in fact, never reached the addressee. (The money arrived independently, meanwhile, and Mr. Sapir had no occasion to check on the receipt of the letter.) "I must congratulate the 'Shin Gimmel' of the General Zionists on its ability to obtain a letter that never arrived." ("Shin Gimmel" is the abbreviation used for a guard in a military camp, but here, used as a play on "Shin Beth" — the Security Services — must be presumed to stand for "Thieves' Service.") He went on to say that he knew Mr. Bernstein, the former General Zionist Minister of Trade and Industry, as an honest and straightforward man, but he would like to know whether Mr. Bernstein could get up and tell the Knesset that neither he nor his deputy had either used the stationery of their ministry for other than official purposes.

"I did not," called out Mr. Bernstein.

"I doubt that," said Mr. Ben-Gurion.

"We have proof," said Mr. Sapir. An hour later, in the canteen, Mr. Bernstein was still half speechless with rage, and making statements, while Mr. Sapir went around saying he would produce the proof next November, after the elections. Why after the elections? Because this was no way to fight.

It is going to be a lively year on the home front.

* * *

WEDNESDAY was Mr. Ben-Gurion's day again.

Mr. Meridor, for Herut, moved a motion for debate that the interview given by the Prime Minister to the "Sunday Times," saying that in the event of a change in the *status quo* in Jordan he would like to see the West bank of the Jordan demilitarized and guarded by U.N. troops, tended to ease Nasser's quandary. Mr. Ben-Gurion was very emphatic that it had done nothing of the sort. He had not said what Israel would do in the hypothetical case of Egyptian intervention in Jordan. He would not say what we might do in such an event. He would not say what we would *not* do in such an event. Further, he had spoken as an individual. ("You can make a law saying Prime Ministers must not express an opinion, but then you will have to get a new Prime Minister...") He could not express his views on the matter in the Knesset in an official capacity — this to Mr. Yigal Alon, of Ahdut Ha'avoda — because the Cabinet had not discussed it. If the Cabinet had discussed it, he would not have talked about it. If the House were to debate the subject, the mere discussion of possibilities would aid the enemy.

One could feel Nasser's spirit, frustrated but all ears, hovering over the assembly, hoping that perhaps after all some chance remark would be dropped that would give him a clue. From Mr. Ben-Gurion he learnt nothing except that the latter would not wish to see Iraqi or U.A.R. troops in Western Jordan, an attitude at which he might have ventured a guess even before the discussion.

It must have been most annoying for Egyptian intelligence, but scarcely more so than for the Israel press, which has long looked with a jaundiced eye on Mr. Ben-Gurion's predilection for unexpected policy statements to foreign news agencies. It can be argued that even where he is correctly reported and presumably that is part of the bargain, the emphasis in the story that emerges is not on the points important to Israel. Mr. Khrushchev is also a speaker to foreign journalists, and that makes it no better. In any case it is not a method by which Mr. Ben-Gurion can expect to get a good press at home — that would be against nature.

ELI — *By Meir*

"Eli says if fees at the Technion get any higher, he'll first have to complete an Economics course at the Hebrew University."

Henry Miller Shows His Paintings in Jerusalem

HENRY MILLER: Holy City (watercolour).

MANY men and women enjoy painting more than their everyday duties, not the least of them, it seems, President Eisenhower, Writers, from Churchill to Carlo Levi, take to the easel at every opportunity. Henry Miller, well known as a writer (Tropic of Capricorn, Cancer) is also a painter. An exhibition of his recent watercolours will be opened at the Jerusalem Artists' Pavilion tomorrow morning.

Miller has just exhibited in Japan and sold every painting, although it is not clear whether they were snapped up as works of Miller the painter or by admirers of Miller the author.

The aging but ever-young Miller has been painting as long as he has been writing, since he was a young man. His good friend, the Jerusalem painter and designer Bezalel Schatz, to whom this show was sent, says that Miller enjoys talking about his painting more than his writing and that sales of his watercolours helped him through his hungry days when he was still relatively unrecognized. Miller studied painting in Paris but his technique is unsophisticated. Not so his approach, which reflects his contacts with the many artists he numbers among his friends. His use of symbols may have sprung from his contact with Schatz. His juxtaposition of symbols and people and their very expression often closely resembles that of Marc Chagall, whom he greatly admires. Torah Scrolls and Shields of David also turn up alongside symbols from the Indians of the Californian deserts.

While Miller does not draw well in the academic sense, he has a remarkable feeling for colour and composition. Some of his flat primitive designs show an intriguing capacity for interlocking intricate shapes. He also has many little landscapes of places seen and remembered but the more realistic are less successful.

However, Miller has a vibrant personality and this must come through, it seems, in whatever such a man attempts. It is this that will make the show an interesting one both for art lovers and for admirers of Henry Miller the author. *MEIR RONNEN*

Letter from Paris — *By Maurice Carr*

France's Miracle Worker

NOT all the journalists wishing to attend de Gaulle's press conference the other day were able to get in. For accomodation at the Hôtel Matignon, the Prime Minister's official residence, was restricted, and admission was strictly by invitation.

Not all those who entered were able to see de Gaulle in the flesh. For the early arrivals soon filled the conference *salon*, and the rest — the overflow relegated to adjoining chambers — had to contemplate de Gaulle in an ingenious arrangement of mirrors specially put up for the occasion.

All the 500 newsmen and women present, however, were without any exception in a fearful sweat, both physically and emotionally. Physically, because of the dazzle and heat from the television cameramen's lamps, which produced a Turkish bath atmosphere. Emotionally, because this was the first time since his accession to power that de Gaulle was going to speak to the press, and he was expected to say something momentous. But, besides the professional excitement, there was the almost morbid curiosity to examine once again at close quarters the strangest of all men who has come to be regarded both inside and outside France as a veritable latter-day miracle-worker.

Early Hostility

What a contrast with the spirit prevailing at de Gaulle's previous press conference a few months ago! Then the wiseacres sneered: "Who does he think he is? A magician who can change realities with a magic wand? With or without de Gaulle, France will be in trouble, her problems will remain the same. There will be the same old conflicting interests at home; and unless Algeria is amputated, its gangrene will spread to the whole country."

There were several reasons for this hostility. There was the honest-to-goodness scepticism of the unimaginative. There was the fear of the Francophobes and of the prophets-of-woe lest de Gaulle should after all once again save his country. But above all there was the indignant rejection of the suggestion that, in this age of the common man, society can harbour an uncommon man.

However much France may have lost thereby, it must be admitted that de Gaulle has benefited greatly from his years of enforced retirement. In his silent meditations for more than a decade he has matured almost beyond recognition.

As the clock struck three, de Gaulle, punctual as always, strode into the *salon* and seated himself at the table on the dais. His words have been extensively reported, and need not be repeated here; but only those who had the privilege to listen to him can appreciate the gracious ease of his delivery and the nobility of his style, its strong rhythm, its subtle originality, its humanist dignity.

This general-turned-statesman is certainly no ordinary man. There is something odd, also, about his appearance, which perhaps gives the clue to his wholly unusual personality. With his big beak-like nose, he bears an uncanny resemblance to a bird. And what with his huge stature, he seems not so much to tower as to soar above the multitude. He has indeed, always taken a sort of bird's eye view of contemporary events, as though he were hovering above them and saw how they fitted into their historical setting.

Sense of Perspective

It was this sense of perspective, as well as his passionate devotion to the honour and grandeur of France, and his own iron will, which impelled him to launch the Resistance movement in the dark days of 1940 and to triumph over all vicissitudes.

When he was younger, however, from his lofty heights he tended to look down upon lesser mortals with contempt and irony. The irony is still there — and drew many a chuckle from his audience of hard-boiled newspapermen — but the contempt has made way for compassion.

When de Gaulle took charge last June, he did not of course side with one limb against the other, but sought to restore harmony and sanity. In this connection, one remark he made about the forthcoming general elections was significant. "I most earnestly hope," he said, "that the electoral campaign will go forward in objectivity and dignity — at least, as far as possible — and that in particular there will be none of those personal wars which are always degrading and saddening and which compromise everything and accomplish nothing."

Is it a miracle that in so short a time de Gaulle has succeeded in reconciling France with herself? Yes, insofar as he alone was capable of doing it. And no, inasmuch as what he did was perfectly feasible and corresponded, moreover, to a profound yearning of the whole nation, from Left to Right, to be restored to health. Many a time in her long, chequered and glorious history, France has been sick, very sick, but she has always found the way to recovery.

That de Gaulle is no magician is evident from his failure to bring the F.L.N. rebel leaders round to reason. It is in the nature of things — to use one of his own phrases taken from another context — that Fascist-minded pan-Arab extremists should not allow themselves to be deflected from their suicidal course, tied as they are to the Nasser wheel of the Kremlin chariot.

This does not mean that de Gaulle will be powerless to bring early peace with justice to Algeria. The Moslem Algerians are less and less inclined to accept the rebel dictum that it is better they should perish rather than that the F.L.N. should yield an iota of its intransigent demands. The people of Algeria want to live, and they know that the France of de Gaulle will lead them to a better and a freer life. And without prejudice to the ultimate political status of the new Algeria, de Gaulle sees the relationship between France and Algeria as that of a family, ruined when torn by dissension but prosperous when at peace, whether under one roof or eventually under separate roofs.

Onus of Responsibility

For the time being, resurgent France is like a splendid but uncemented arch held in position by its keystone, Charles de Gaulle. Seldom has one man borne on his shoulders such an onus of responsibility. The sooner the loose stones of the arch are firmly joined, the sooner the institutions of the Fifth Republic give solidity to the now precariously balanced structure, the happier everyone here will be, and most of all de Gaulle himself.

PEN FRIENDS

MR. MEYER KIRSCHENBAUM, 54, of 672 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 13, N.Y., U.S.A., wishes to find a mature, intelligent Israeli who can read and write English and who would be interested in corresponding with him. He is an insurance broker, in business for himself.

PATRICK N. FORSYTH, "Inisfree," Lotham Road, Perth, Scotland, a keen member of the Scottish Youth Hostels Association and a collector of youth hostels badges, would like to correspond with Israel youth hostellers, male or female, preferably 20-25 years of age.

Saudis Release Four British Paratroopers

AMMAN (Reuter). — Four British paratroopers held by the Saudi Arabian authorities were released over the border at Akaba on Thursday, according to British Embassy sources here.

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HAKRANA FILM
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YESTERDAY'S PRESS

B-G on Jordan

Omer (Histadrut) discusses the new situation created by the British withdrawal from Jordan and asks whether the Arab countries and the West have learnt the lesson taught by the occupation. The paper sees a good deal of logic in Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement to the "Sunday Times" and feels that what is good for the Gaza Strip should be good for Jordan's western areas as well. If Nasser's expansionism is scotched, if some sort of solution is found to the refugee problem there are prospects that peaceful counsels will prevail in the M.E.

Commenting on the Ben-Gurion statement, Haboker (General Zionist) writes that our leaders "are all like that;" once they are called upon to give an account to the Knesset they take refuge in the "personal statement" plea. It would be better not to make general declarations, waiting for developments in Jordan and then acting in accordance with needs. What can Israel gain by paving the way for Nasser's taking over Jordan? Is our right to that territory less than the dictator's? Even if that was a personal statement, and even if it had not done harm, this state is the private property of no one, not even the Prime Minister's.

Davar (Histadrut) devotes special attention to the Herut charge that the Prime Minister's statement was "a declaration of surrender and capitulation." No one, says the paper, consulted Herut about the advisability of embarking on the Sinai push and no one is asking it about the desirability of taking over Jordan's western bank. They are merely waxing hysterical to cover up their leader's failure to bring home the goods from France.

The Al Hamishmar (Mapam) conclusion is that the Prime Minister's proposal deserves study on its own merits.

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DRESSING UP ISRAEL

Beauty Spots, Archaeological Sites Get New Look Under Expert Direction

Jerusalem Post Staff

THERE is wonderful bathing in Ashkelon, which has the genuine silvery sand sold for bird-cages; and in Tiberias, if you do not mind the stones and the little fish that nibble your toes. But there has never been bathing anywhere in Israel to match that in the great natural pool at Sakhne near Beit Alfa in the Jezre'el Valley, if you can swim, for the water is deep and clear and cold.

Sakhne is an oblong basin in natural rock, about 250 metres long and about 100 wide, with steep mud and rock sides, and natural diving boards provided by the rocks that jut out at one end. A spring keeps it filled.

Around the edges were mud and weeds and clumps of reeds. It was romantic but dirty. Within the past two years the most fabulous transformation has taken place at Sakhne, which has been tidied up, the crumbling rocks secured, and a wide area of gardens planted under the auspices of the Department for the Preservation of Historical Sites, which occupies a modest corner in the Prime Minister's Office.

Acres of Lawns

There are now acres of smooth lawns, small groves of young trees have been planted, and a collection of old olive trees and others carefully reset for their decorative value. Flowering bushes and patches of visitor-resistant plants vary the layout.

A small shallow pool has been built in one corner for children, and a stone flagged walk laid across the lower end of the main pool, where the water flows off into a sluggish river. There is natural shade already, and there will be more in the future, there are a few shelters, changing and toilet facilities, parking space.

There are gardeners who keep the place fresh and tidy. The landscaping has been cleverly done and the place is still romantic, if in a different way, but clean.

Sakhne is not the only place that has had the full treatment of this small department, which up to now had to make do with a government allocation of IL.150,000 a year, intended for the most urgent work on the preservation of amenities near sites of archaeological interest. Its funds have been swollen by a grant of IL800,000 from the Katzen Fund (I.M.G. Counterparts), and its scope is being widened. The site of the old excavations at Megiddo has already been cleared, paths laid out for visitors, and tablets put up bearing explanations of the various places of interest, and a custodian installed.

Now that the excavations at Hatzor in Galilee have been completed, the department is to take over there, reinforce the sections of ancient buildings that have been uncovered and protect them against the effect of wind and rain, build a more convenient approach road and provide a shelter for rest and refreshments.

At Beit Shearim, the ancient cave cemetery on the Carmel range, the approaches have been attractively landscaped, the caves made secure against falling stones, and lighting provided so that the tombs and inscriptions can be studied by visitors. Similar work of clearance and reconstruction is now being completed at two sites in the Negev, as well: at Ovdat (Abda) and Subeita (Shivta).

At Shivta, work is proceeding on making the approach track traffic-worthy, clearing one of the town's streets, repairing one of the Byzantine churches, and restoring a Nabatean farm nearby. The work includes the restoration of a house, and the removal of earth mounds left behind by the American Harris Dunscombe Colt (of the revolver family) team in its Negev excavations in 1935-38. The dwelling to be restored — in the city's first street — will keep company with the trim stone house built by Colt to accommodate his team and on whose wall he left a chiselled inscription in ancient Greek, "Colt built this — Good luck."

Abandoned Town

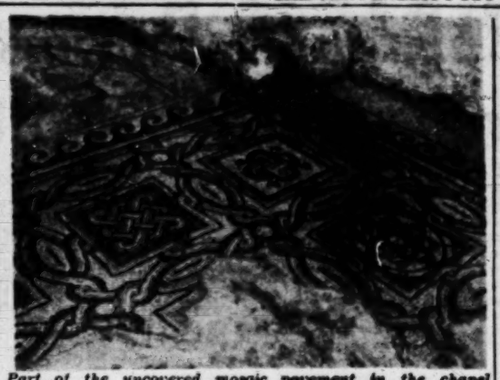
Shivta, never destroyed but abandoned in the time of the Crusades and since overrun by Beduin is one of the country's richest offerings to the tourist industry with its remains of 1,200 Nabatean rooms, Byzantine monastery and churches whose mosaic floors are now being uncovered.

The restoration of a nearby farm will be of special interest in showing how the people of the neighbourhood made their living and as a lesson in Negev agriculture.

The work simultaneously in progress at Ovdat has been the most rewarding from an archaeological point of view, even though Dr. M. Avi-Yonah, the archaeological supervisor of the works, points out it is not an excavation. The careful removal of rubble and fallen masonry, has so far unearthed remains of buildings and various objects, some unparallelled.

The shifting of rubble has also led to a revision of existing ground plan reconstructions and to the verification of the town's date, Dr. Avi-Yonah states. He is to issue a report on the discoveries, and stresses that all the work is being conducted in keeping with standard archaeological procedure; photographing, measuring dimensions, sorting, listing, and the rest.

Ovdat is located on a slope with a bath-house at the bottom, dwelling caves cut in the slope, and on top a monastery, two churches and a fortress, all surrounded by an impressive city wall. The entire slope was covered with stones. A serpentine path now leads to the top.



Part of the uncovered mosaic pavement in the chapel adjoining the north church at Shivta. The mosaics are coloured brick-red, orange, black and white. Below is the gate (left) of the Byzantine fortress at Ovdat, found blocked, and now re-opened. Photos by Suffrin, G.T.C.

The most interesting find, recovered with many other relics from a Nabatean rubbish dump outside the city wall, were the complete parts of a large Nabatean painted cup made of fine egg-shell pottery, and now restored. As far as is known, this is the first time that a complete painted cup has been found in any of the Nabatean cities, including Petra and Amman. The same dump delivered a gold necklace devised of triangular pendular links — apparently mistakenly discarded by an absent-minded Nabatean housewife or perhaps by a jilted belle — and also a gold pendant, about three centimetres high, portraying Astarte as a nude woman holding up her hair. Various other items found include two plain bowls, a bronze Aphrodite drying her hair (about eight cm. tall) a bronze lamp in the form of a Negro's head with literally a hole in the head through which to pour oil, a bronze fixture for the corner of a table shaped as a Siren, a half-nude woman with the wings and legs of a bird, and several other figurines and vessels. The necklace is somewhat rare, while the Greco-Roman bronze objects are fairly common elsewhere.

The removal of rubble in the semi-circular apse in the north part of the terrace at Ovdat has exposed a cross-shaped baptistry font for grown-ups, and near it a little one for babies. The floor of the church has been cleared completely, as has the priests' robing room where chains, pieces of bronze lamps and jars have been found.

The centrally-heated bath-house stands almost complete and was emptied of rubble last month. Workmen are now restoring the vault and dome rooms.

Byzantine House

A large Byzantine house is being cleared. One of its rooms is still roofed by stone slabs supported by three arches. Behind this house, one of the 400 dwelling caves — in six rows on top of each other — has been made fit to live in, retroactively speaking. This cave, which had been used both as a dwelling and as a place of prayer, now clearly shows the crosses cut into its ceiling.

On top of the slope, the Roman terrace has been built up to its full height of six metres, and work on the pavement just inside the wall, where previously parts of column bases could be seen, has now revealed a pattern of colonnades. It is planned to put up a few pillars with some of the many drums which have rolled downhill. The colonnaded building, Dr. Avi-Yonah speculates, was built by the Romans to serve as an observation post.

It is planned to establish small museums at both Shivta and Ovdat.

Personnel in charge of the works include Mr. Dan Tani, consultant architect to the Government Tourist Corporation, responsible for reconstruction and Mr. M. Treitel, a Beersheba architect in charge of the restorations and plans on the spot, while two amateur archaeology enthusiasts, Mr. Yehoshua Cohen, of Sde Boker and Mr. Yossi Feldman, of Revivim, supervise the clearing work at Ovdat and Shivta respectively. Work will stop with the rains, to be resumed later.

Tourist Industry Comes of Age

Effect of Planning and Efficiency

By MAX SPITZ
General Manager, Peltours Ltd.

ISRAEL'S tourist industry came of age in 1958 — after ten years instead of the traditional 21. This was evidenced by the streamlined attention that the tens of thousands of visitors to the Tenth Anniversary celebrations received. Customs and other Government formalities were completed at great speed and with the minimum of inconvenience: officials were efficient and friendly. (Surely such an achievement as completing the disembarkation and clearance of the 400 women on the Hadassah Pilgrimage within a bare hour was a notable feat.) Hotels were well up to the highest standards; guides were expert, well-informed and amiable; itineraries were carefully planned and events well organized. During the rush period of Passover-Easter-Independence Day — private homes augmented hotel accommodation in a very successful experiment organized by the Government Tourist Corporation. Despite an unprecedented influx involving numerous additional flights bringing group after group and congress after congress, complaints of incompetence were very rare indeed.

First Class Service

Tourism in Israel has been transformed during the past ten years from a hazardous adventure for the hardened globe-trotter or sentimental Zionist into a highly professional undertaking able to compete with the oldest countries in Europe.

The nature of tourism everywhere has changed completely since World War Two because of the phenomenal speeds of modern air travel: distances have shrunk, and the tourist sees many more countries in far less time than in the old leisurely days. Trips are made at high pressure, and, on the way from one land to another, anxious to see as much as possible in the minimum amount of time, the tourist requires all possible physical comforts if he is to stand up to his arduous schedules. He cannot be expected to "rough it" these days; he will appreciate Israel most if he enjoys ideal conditions measuring up to international standards. A more mature approach and realization that tourism is one of this country's most important dollar-earners; demanding special efforts to attract and satisfy visitors in the highly competitive travel world, made possible the success of the Tenth Anniversary year, which brought more tourists to Israel during the course of three months than had come during the whole of the previous year. Such highlights as the Independence Day parades, the National Exhibition, the International Bible Quiz, Air Force Day, Paratrooper Day, the Kibbutz and Minorities Exhibitions, the Hadassah Pilgrimage, the Wizo Conference and the U.J.A. Convention were brilliantly planned and executed.

The tourists came, saw and were conquered. The industry looks back on the first half of the year with a degree of justifiable self-satisfaction: the benefit to the country can be measured, not only directly in dollars earned, but also in the understanding and sympathy which were gained.

It is interesting to note that there has been a steady increase in the number of non-Jews visiting the country, not surprising considering that Israel offers attractions not found elsewhere in the world. The land which inspired three great religions offers magnificent contrasts between the holy and the secular, the old and the new, Biblical antiquities and modern economic and social experiments.

Balmy Climate

The climate alone should attract thousands of visitors, particularly in the autumn and winter, when the countryside is at its verdant best and the days are balmy and invigorating. This year the second half of the Tenth Anniversary programme offers such attractions as the traditional Hanukkah celebrations, the ascent to the historic fortress of Massada, the planting of the International Garden in Jerusalem by the Jewish National Fund and the International Walking Contest ending in the Holy City. In March Tel Aviv celebrates its Jubilee. Among the elaborate series of festivities is the Purim Adloyada Carnival.

Several interesting conferences are also due to take place. Agriculturists from all over the world are coming to the Farmers Convention at which Israel's own achievements in this field will be on display. Freemasons are also gathering from numerous countries. Then will come the biggest convention ever held in Israel—that of B'nai B'rith. Eleven hundred delegates — twice the number of visitors from abroad present at any previous gathering — will hold their deliberations in Israel to wind up the Tenth Anniversary festivities in the spring.

With these attractions and intelligent publicity and planning by the Government Tourist Corporation, the winter months should attract more tourists than ever before. And with airlines and hotels offering special off-season rates, Israel during the next few months should receive many discriminating visitors anxious to combine a unique experience with reduced costs.

As new hotels are planned and even better transportation is provided, the tempo set by the 1958 celebrations opens a new era for the industry.

Certainty of Winter Sun

By YA'ACOV SIMHA

As any weather expert will tell you, latitudes are the major influence governing climate. Israel, governed by latitudes 31 to 33, has a climate that is "characterized by mild temperatures, with moderate rainfall in winter."

Statistics compiled over the past 30 years in the North of the country, which is the wettest area, show that it enjoys 298 completely rainless days every year. During the rest, much of the rain falls at night or before breakfast and after supper, as a result of temperature changes. In other words, even here we can safely count on 330 days of rain-free sunshine.

During January, Israel's wettest month, the statisticians have counted 15 "rainy" days. But, with statistical exactitude, a day with as little as 0.1mm. of rain is considered "rainy." Everyone else, of course, would consider such a day fine, especially in view of the fact that in Israel the sun shines again almost as soon as the rain stops. Here the statisticians inform us that even in December, when days are shortest, the sun shines for never less than 10 hours a day, rising to 14 hours in mid-summer, and a clouded sky is an exception, even in winter. Most of the time the sun is not hidden by any clouds.

According to statistics our "rainy season" lasts from September through April. In fact only November through February need be considered rainy months. December and January are the wettest, accounting for two-thirds of the total rainfall between them.

In May summer is back, and there is no more rain until September. But winter is our finest season, not too hot, but bright and fresh with lots of sunshine. Mean minimum temperatures range from 4.4 degrees Centigrade on Mount Cana'an, the country's coldest spot, to 9.7°C. in Eilat, the most southerly. That's the minimum. The average temperature during January, our "coldest" month, is 11 degrees Centigrade—about 53 degrees Fahrenheit. Except in the mountains, it is mostly warm enough in winter for shirt sleeves, apart from a few days during December and January. In fact it is usually warm enough for swimming and the sea is calm on most winter days.

Israel's rain generally comes in waves, two or three days of it at a time; then it makes way for uninterrupted sunshine for a week or two. So actually you're fairly certain of getting at least six fine days during every 10 of your stay in winter. Once in 20 years this schedule gets upset. It did in 1957, when there were eight rainy days in a row. It might happen again in 1977. But until then, don't bet on rain in Israel, you're safer with sunshine.

Rainfall in the North of Israel

	averages	one rainy day with	
September	—	four	2.8 mms.
October	—	four	23.1 mms.
November	—	eight	93.9 mms.
December	—	12	185.1 mms.
January	—	15	176.5 mms.
February	—	12	110.3 mms.
March	—	nine	40.1 mms.
April	—	five	25.8 mms.

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SUN.	0045	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
Nov. 2	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0920	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1205	ALITALIA	Rome
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, London, New York
	1830	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON.	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
Nov. 3	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, (Nice), London
	0850	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Brussels
TUES.	0040	EL AL	Johannesburg
Nov. 4	0345	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0615	OLYMPIC ARS	Nicosia, Athens
	1015	T.W.A	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1125	ALITALIA	Rome
	1315	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
WED.	0000	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
Nov. 5	0600	EL AL	Vienna, Cologne, Amsterdam
	1140	AIR FRANCE	Rome Paris
	1130	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London
THURS.	0000	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
Nov. 6	0000	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0615	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, (Nice) London
	0830	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, Nice, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1000	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1015	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1215	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	1620	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
FRI.	0000	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
Nov. 7	0200	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0600	OLYMPIC AIR	Athens
	1010	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To
MON.	Nov. 3	JERUSALEM	Naples, Gibraltar, New York
TUES.	Nov. 4	ENOTRIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
WED.	Nov. 5	MARMARA	Iskanderun, Mersin, Alanya, Antalya, Finike, Fethiye, Izmir, Istanbul
FRI.	Nov. 7	ARTSA	Genoa, Marseilles

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TIBERIAS

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In addition to being a health resort, Tiberias is also a tourist centre. It lies 212 metres below sea level, and is surrounded by mountains on the east, north and west. It is situated on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee, and is one of the most beautiful spots in the country. This, then, is the reason that not only the sick and the ailing flock to this city and its health-giving waters, but also tourists and pilgrims in large numbers are attracted to its awesome beauty.

Further attractions are the trips by boat on the Sea of Galilee from Tiberias to Ein-Gev, on the eastern shore of the sea, at the foot of the Golan Mountains. There are cinemas, picture shows, theatres, cafes and restaurants in every part of the city. Connections with Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa are excellent.

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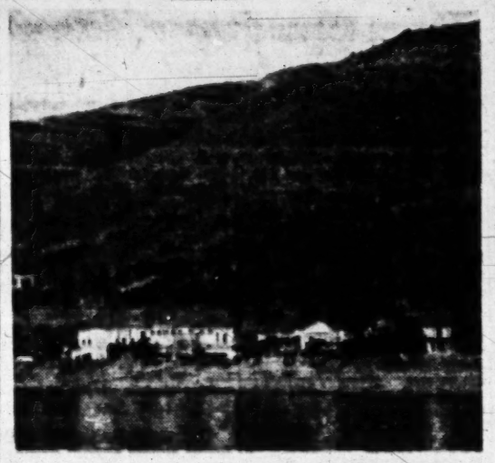
Tiberias and the Hot Springs Are Ready for Winter

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

AN ancient legend attributes the healing properties of the Tiberias Hot Springs to King Solomon. Touched by the supplications of the sick, the King ordered a detachment of demons to descend, the 2,000 metre deep springs and heat their waters. But foreseeing that his demons would stop work when they heard of his death, Solomon first wisely deprived them of their hearing. The fact that the demons he summoned are still heating the water so efficiently (it emerges at a temperature of 55 degrees Centigrade), is surely remarkable proof of the King's foresight. Tiberias is certainly grateful to him. In 1957, more than 176,000 persons visited the Hot Springs, according to Dr. M. Buchman, the Medical Director. Most of them suffer from rheumatic ailments and the many pathological conditions caused by afflictions of the joints, spine, muscles etc. Three years ago, the Tiberias Hot Springs Co. Ltd., which runs the baths, opened a new bathhouse, that even King Solomon would not have turned his nose up at. The spring waters are piped into the most modern pools and sunken private baths in mosaic, flanked by marbles in various colours; modern architecture and clever use of pastel shade paints that remove any suggestion of "hospital" or "treatment."

New pleasure cruise craft the "Susita" on the mirror-like waters of the Sea of Galilee. Below are the Hot Springs at the edge of the Lake.



Mineral-Rich Waters

The springs yield 876,000 cu. metres of hot, mineral-rich water per year. Each day's supply contains 75,000 kg. of minerals. The water has a very high specific gravity, including 3.3 per cent of salts and quantities of potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, sulphates and other chemicals. Besides all these, it is also radioactive, thanks probably to its volcanic origin. Dr. Buchman, who has just returned from a balneological conference in Italy, believes that no other hot springs in the world can offer such a complete combination of heat, mineral contents and other properties. Together they offer a cure that is unique in its dimensions.

Tiberias has the added advantage of an extremely mild, often warm winter climate with few rainy days and much winter sunshine. It is probably one of the few spas that are designed for winter baths. Its moderate climate, coupled with the calm of the city and the peaceful view of the Sea of Galilee, probably contribute considerably to the general curative effect. Besides baths, mineral mud packs, inhalation treatments and underwater physical therapy are offered. The latter is administered in a romantic 200-year-old vaulted bath house, that has been renovated and fitted with the most modern equipment. Dr. Buchman believes that the modern baths are second to none.

This year every bather will have to undergo a compulsory physical check-up before taking the cure. This has been introduced with the double purpose of preventing heart attacks or other complications among patients who may not be fit for the hot water; and assuring the efficacy of the treatment.

This winter Tiberias is looking forward to an excellent season. The town relies on its winter guests and has gradually adopted the warm winter as its greatest asset. The season lasts from the end of the Sucot holiday until Pessah — but since this is a leap year in the Hebrew calendar, Pessah will be late, giving Tiberias an extra month. "Up to 90 per cent of our guests come here for the baths," says Mayor M. Sahar. "They can't get them anywhere else."

Face-Lifting

Tiberias has not been idle during the summer. The promenade cafes on the shores of the Kinneret have got a face-lifting and a new look. At the biggest of them, Eli's Hayam Cafe, many thousands of pounds have gone into renovation. It will be open all night through the season, with a dance band and frequent shows by visiting artists. And of course the traditional Amnon fish, straight out of the Lake, will again head the menu.

The Municipality has also seen to it that there will be plenty of entertainment, with appearances by the Haifa Symphony Orchestra, shows by the country's leading theatres, Friday night entertainments by well-known artists and football matches in the newly built stadium. On Lake Kinneret the new passenger launch of the Kinneret Boating Co. will run daily trips, with a number of small rowing boats for hire as well. Visitors will also be able to enjoy the water bicycles that are the latest craze on the Kinneret.

The Town Hall has paid special attention to cleanliness. Mayor Sahar proudly informed us that his sanitation department now employs 35 men (total population 20,000!), who keep the streets clean (in three shifts from 5 a.m. to 6 p.m.). Modern street lighting has also been installed. But although Tiberias may well become the cleanest of towns it still boasts its old quarter with its quaint and crowded dwellings and ruins; its market and spice vendors and the tomb of the Rambam and of Rabbi Meir.

Mr. Y. Ettinger, secretary of the town's hotel association, informed us that Tiberias now offers almost 3,000 beds in its hotels and pensions. The majority are located in the Kiryat Shmuel garden city quarter overlooking the old town and the Lake from its 100-metre hill that is nevertheless still over 100 m. below sea level. Tiberias also offers many antique sites in town and the neighbourhood and interesting trips to the surrounding district.

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Getting Everywhere By Air

By PAUL KOHN

ISRAEL with its sunshine and its many sights to show (most of them outside the cities), also has the answer for the "I've got very little time" tourist. It is "get there by air."

In the last six months, Arkia, the country's inland airline, has spread its network of air routes up, down and across this narrow but elongated country — and found the process very rewarding. The Railways and bus co-operatives may be in deficit, but Arkia is going great guns, and without a pruta in Government subsidies.

Arkia reckons that 8,000 tourists will have flown with it by the end of the year. This figure is about ten per cent of the total number of tickets booked for Arkia flights in 1958. In 1957, ticket sales were 66,000 and in 1956, only 23,000.

With a view to meeting the needs of tourists, who dislike being "held up in offices" above all else, Arkia has streamlined booking arrangements and service. The visitor in Tel Aviv who goes to bed fancying to spend the next day in Eilat, nowadays need only tell the hotel night clerk and everything from pick-up and flight to lunch, guided tours and Red Sea swimming will be taken care of. The Arkia "9.30 package tour" to Eilat, calls for the tourist at his hotel (and the Israeli at his home) at 8.30 a.m. A taxi takes him to the Arkia office, a special luxury bus to Lydda airport, and at 10.30 he steps down at Eilat, and as if into a different world.

Tour in Eilat

The guided tours include the surroundings, the Timna copper works and King Solomon's mines and the Beer Ora youth farm. Lunch is at the Eilat Hotel on the beach, followed by glass-bottom boat cruise to the coral beds with time left still for skin diving and swimming. The Dakota or Beechcraft plane leaves Eilat at six in the evening and the traveller is returned to his home or hotel, for an all-inclusive cost of $31, or IL87.

This winter Arkia will fly four or five flights from Lydda to Eilat and back daily, and also offers an "overnight tour" that includes lodgings at the King Solomon Hotel and full board, all for $40.

With the quick changes in weather of the next few weeks, tens of thousands will again begin to feel their joints and plan to spend a few quiet days in Tiberias. For the first time, you will be able to fly there.

The Tel Aviv to Rosh Pinna (Mahanayim) flight, started on June 1, proved an immediate success. Two flights daily are now being operated in both directions (with a 70 per cent load factor) and a third will be added in December. The "Tiberias flight" will leave the Dov Hos airfield, North Tel Aviv, about midday. Thirty-five minutes later the nine-seat Beechcraft or 32-place Dakota plane lands at Mahanayim, where tourist buses are waiting to run the winter holidaymaker down to Tiberias. Including pick-up at hotel or home and bus drive to the Tiberias hotel, the cost will be about $7 one way.

Mahanayim, a ready airstrip in the backwoods of Rosh Pinna, can only be fully exploited if taxis and buses are on the spot, ready to take passengers to Metulla or Tiberias or the convalescent homes at Safad, Hagoshrim or Kfar Giladi. Quite a large number of ordinary workers have flown to these rest homes from Tel Aviv, claiming to have added two days to their holidays rather than spending them on the roads. Some even left their Galilee hideouts early on Sunday morning, flew into Tel Aviv at about eight and turned up for work half an hour later.

A one-way land, one-way air travel scheme to Galilee will start in December, according to Arkia. Such trips will be available to groups each of which will choose its own road route. This scheme, evolved in co-operation with tour operators, seems to hold immense promise for pilgrims come mainly to visit Nazareth, the Sea of Galilee and the many other Holy Places in the North.

On the other hand, the Haifa-Beersheba flight inaugurated on October 7 has so far proved disappointing, and will be discontinued for the time being. The airline hopes, though that, with one of its three Mahanayim-Tel Aviv planes landing in Haifa, traffic from Galilee to the Negev will make use of Haifa airport.

Helicopters Soon

By January, Arkia expects to have Alouette II four-seat helicopters available for civilian aviation. These wonderfully versatile machines will work on charter flights for a start and be practical propositions only for the VIP or the tourist with means. But they are great time-savers to almost any destination, ideal for the investor demanding to see Natanya and Ashdod Yam from the air or the tourist who wished only to get to the top of Massada. When not in use for passenger travel these 'copters will be exploited for advertising — keen interest has already been shown by several concerns — the control of high-tension electric cables, moving fish catches from the sea to market, topographical surveying and emergency duties.

Arkia is ready to charter any of its aircraft for flights both in and out of the country. You can book a nine-seat Beechcraft to Athens and back for less than IL300 *per capita*, and if a 32-place Dakota is fully occupied it works out much cheaper. Some 30 chartered flights have been flown to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus.

At the time of writing Arkia, like its "big brother" El Al, has a research team investigating the suitability of various modern planes for Israel's future aviation needs. The French "Super Broussard" and Scottish "Twin Pioneer," both recently demonstrated here, seem to be suited to Israel terrain and conditions and one or the other or both will probably fly Arkia's routes and be available for charter within 18 months.

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ASTA Convention Is Epitome Of Travel Industry

By Ellen Ben Amotz

THOUGH the strain will scarcely be felt by the world's most elastic city, the population of New York has this week increased, temporarily, by about 3,000 persons. The 28th World Travel Congress of the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) has brought them there — not only Americans but delegates from some 30 foreign countries as well, and not only travel agents but representatives from hundreds of the industries, businesses and organizations which are directly, indirectly or even remotely concerned with travel — and wives.

This week-long convention is an annual affair, held alternately in the United States and abroad — in Lausanne in 1955, Chicago in '56, Madrid in '57 and this year in New York City — and its functions are various and important for that modern titan of international trade, the "travel industry." It may be heretical to suggest that the actual business of the convention is perhaps its least important aspect, but then there is obviously little actual business for such a heterogeneous group to transact, except that concerned with the ASTA organization itself — the election of officers, selection of future convention sites, etc. The more important sessions for the industry as a whole are those devoted to lectures or symposiums designed either to instruct or to stimulate discussion.

Sales Techniques

This year, for example, the educational emphasis is on improving the sales techniques of the travel agents by presenting specialists in such fields as advertising, market research and salesmanship training while outside criticism will be levelled at the industry in general by an assortment of seasoned travellers. Industry problems will be aired and argued in these sessions too, of course. The value of the post-lecture discussions is at least two-fold: when problems of general concern to the travel agents emerge from the discussions, they can be formulated into projects to be dealt with between conventions by special ASTA committees; and when the floor is thrown open to discussion among all the delegates, there is an opportunity for the travel agents to make known their suggestions and grievances to other travel interests — railroads, airlines, hotels, etc. — and vice versa.

Aside from the organized business of the convention, there is a great deal of organized pleasure, all of it useful in one way or another. The delegates' datebooks are fairly solidly filled from the start with mammoth evening functions hosted by ASTA itself and by various government tourist organizations, smaller invitational affairs — cocktail parties and dinners by the dozens—and short daytime tours of the convention city and environs. On top of all this, many governments and other groups maintain "Hospitality Suites" in the delegates' hotels, rooms which are "open house" to all delegates during the convention week, where everything from Scotch whisky to tulip bulbs is available for the taking — and hostesses backed up by mountains of propaganda pamphlets promote their particular tourist attractions.

Important Contacts

In the midst of all this convivial activity, important contacts are made between the delegates. Israel travel agents, for example, depend to a large extent for their business on tourists referred to them by American agents — and the American agents are interested to ensure their clients' successful trips by maintaining contact with agents abroad. ASTA conventions are an ideal meeting ground. They also of course provide excellent opportunities for personal propagandizing by the representatives of tourist industries. An ASTA acquaintance with a hotel owner, for instance, will mean more to a travel agent than a hundred illustrated brochures. And convention souvenirs too represent an important form of publicity. These may range all the way from printed material — such as this special ASTA supplement of *The Jerusalem Post* — to Swiss watches. And with hundreds of organizations competing in the giveaway game, originality is an important factor. At the Lausanne convention, for example, Israel made its modest impression with a wine-dispensing booth staffed by pretty hostesses. In Madrid we lost by default in the prestige race when our only offering, a crate of souvenir ashtrays, was held up by the Spanish customs. This year the Government Tourist Corporation, in another bid, dispatched 1,500 olivewood ashtrays to New York.

Perhaps the most fiercely fought battle of each ASTA convention is that which will decide the site of a future gathering. To be chosen to play host to ASTA is an unparallelled opportunity for a country or city to boost its tourist market. But the choice is determined by a number of factors and is often a difficult one to make. An ASTA committee, working between conventions, lays the groundwork by choosing the general region to be honoured and proposing alternative sites within that region. The convention delegates are then polled to determine their preference — under heavy propaganda fire from hopeful hosts — but the final decision is made later, as a result of exhaustive study, by the special committee. The problems of housing and feeding 2,000 guests for one week are more than most cities could cope with efficiently — and efficiency is one of the characteristics of ASTA conventions. Even Lausanne could not handle all its guests, many of whom were housed in nearby towns. Madrid absorbed the influx quite gracefully but many delegates were disgruntled at finding themselves assigned to hotels that were considerably less than *de luxe*. And transportation to the convention site is a vital consideration. Nearly all the 2,000-odd delegates must arrive and depart within a few hours, a feat which can be achieved only by a maximum exertion of all possible means of transport.

Luxury Tours

A unique and singularly appropriate feature of the ASTA convention is its programme of pre- and post-Convention tours. These luxury excursions, which range far and wide from the convention city, cost the delegates only a token sum, usually something around $5 per day, which covers little more than the paperwork involved in arranging the tours. The actual cost is borne by the government tourist organization of the country in which each tour originates. The host country naturally offers a variety of tours with the convention city as a starting point, while most neighbouring countries, and even distant ones, offer a dazzling variety of excursions as well. Delegates attending last year's convention in Madrid, for instance, were offered tours of nearly every country from Scotland to Israel. The delegates pay for their own transportation to the starting point of each tour, usually the capital city of the country, but even this expense is negligible for the travel agents, who benefit from 75 per cent airline reductions. In addition, as a general practice, all delegates are offered free railway passes and airline discounts for travel in the host country, and other countries may arrange similar facilities for ASTA guests.

These tours are, of course, a good deal more than cut-rate excursions for the ASTA delegates. They are professional fieldwork for the travel agents who might otherwise never have any more intimate knowledge of the realities of international travel than advertising brochures and the tales returning clients can tell them. And the agents take their touring seriously. Nearly all of them book themselves into tours which keep them constantly on the move for from four to six weeks, with the hectic convention week in the middle as their only respite. Those who offer the tours are serious too, of course. The government tourist organizations naturally do their best to offer their ASTA guests the best accommodation and the most interesting sights they have, and above all to impress them with their national hospitality. This means not only concentrated sightseeing but official receptions, teas, cocktail parties or banquets at almost every stop, most of them arranged and financed by the tour organizers with others thrown in by local enterprises interested in laying claim to a stake in the travel market.

No Mischance

Behind all the varied and strenuous activity which goes loosely under the name of "an ASTA convention" is of course a small professional staff, assisted by members' committees, which is the heart of ASTA. How they go about their gargantuan labour is a question no one really wants to ask. The fact is that they have proven themselves master organizers year after year. The members of ASTA, and other fortunate invited guests, need do no more than fill in the printed acceptance forms, choose their tours and pack their suitcases. From the moment they leave home until they return home again, ASTA has thought of everything. The touring arrangements are made by other groups, of course, but all are coordinated and overseen by ASTA, and the convention itself is organized down to the smallest detail—from welcoming committees at the airports to flowers in the hotel rooms, special free transportation to convention functions and information booklets giving everything from tips on tipping to the names of recommended doctors for every imaginable ailment. Nothing about the conventions is left to chance or mischance. And the travel industry thrives on them.

A Weekend Seeing the Real Negev

By Th. F. MEYERS

Rambler's Notebook

NEGEV tourism has of late been boiled down to two standard tours — the trip to Sdom and the combined road-air excursion to Eilat. Without indulging in any romantic jeep-and-pistol desert drives, those who have done both those trips can still enjoy themselves enormously south of Beersheba.

The first recipe is simple; visit places which there is never time to see on an organized tour. For instance, how many of the travellers who go to Sdom and Eilat ever stop to visit the ruins of Kurnub and Abda?

Simple Trips

Both these trips, full-fledged expeditions a decade ago, have now become almost quite simple. One need only stop the Sdom bus when, beyond Dimona, the abandoned police post of Kurnub appears on a southern hill, then walk up a slope for less than two kilometres; or stop the Eilat bus, beyond Sde Boker, when the Byzantine bathouse of Abda appears on the roadside. On neither trip does one risk being marooned in the desert. Too many buses pass by on the way back in the afternoon.

This being meant to be a wholly practical column, I shall not even try to describe that most spectacular picnic site of Israel, the dam bridge of Kurnub between the sapphire reservoir and the Byzantine fortress town spread out over the slope. As for Abda, I rely on my readers to tell me about the recent house cleaning in the ruins, the result of which I have not yet seen for myself.

Face-Lifting

Another face-lifting operation is going on in the ruins of Subeita, which, architecturally, are surely the most picturesque of the Negev. There, I most sincerely hope, the visitor will find the big pond in the piazza cleaned out so that the coming rains will fill it and at least some of the columns from the "Column Yard" brought back onto the bases where they belong.

The visit to Subeita is not as easy as the trip to Abda or Kurnub because there are no daily buses along the road to Nitzana. One still needs independent transport and a driver who does not lose his nerve on a somewhat sandblown road of five kilometres that turns off the highway some 20 kilometres before Nitzana.

With such transport we could also for once walk down to Sdom. That means leaving Beersheba in the early morning for Tell Malatha, where the Beduin Clinic is worth a visit at the foot of the mound of the fortress where Herod Agrippa I withdrew when he had lost his job as tax collector in Tiberias. Then we proceed to Rosh Zohar, the pass to which the ancient salt-road snakes up from the Dead Sea.

People are known to have made the descent with a standard car, but it is something of a risk. When our driver looks down from Rosh Zohar, he will most probably prefer to go round by way of Nevatim and Dimona and pick us up at the Salt Cave in the afternoon. For hikers with sturdy shoes and a trusty stick the walk down is not tough — three hours through the wildest and loneliest mountain desert with a grandiose view of the mountains of Moab across the abyss.

Dead Sea Fortress

Down at the Dead Sea shore, we can have a look at the Roman fortress of Kasr Zohar that once guarded the entrance to the defile through which the salt-loaded camel-trains trudged up to the highlands. We emerge at the shore near the entrance to the gorge of Ein Bogeq, where a rock-pool offers a welcome bathe. If we feel fresh enough to walk another half an hour, we can even refresh our tired feet at the little bath-house that has been built at the Sulphur Springs.

Winter days are short, so I propose we spend the night (own sheets recommended) at the Sdom Youth Hostel and give our driver, who brought the car all the way round, a real treat the next morning.

The new road into the Makhtesh Katan that branches off the Sdom road between the Dead Sea Works and Mazal One is not yet officially open but perfectly motorable. Barely ten kilometres will bring you to the entrance of the smallest, youngest (counted in millions of years) and most impressive of the circular canyons of the Negev, until now practically inaccessible.

For the return journey to Beersheba I suggest the road to Ein Hatseva branching off from the Dimona road near the Dead Sea Works and offering 50 kilometres through the most perfect horse-opera desert setting any Western film fan could imagine.

At the oasis of Ein Hatseva we rest at the now lonely Shalom canteen that was the half-way house to the Arava before the opening of the new Sdom and Eilat Roads, and gain the Negev plateau by way of Ma'ale Accrabim. Now it can be said, since all the new roads have been deservedly acclaimed: this is still the most magnificent of all the mountain roads of Israel.

We have listed only the easy trips today. So how can you say you have seen the Negev after a coach drive to Sdom and Eilat?

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March 12 — Jerusalem Day: Pilgrimage of the city fathers, veterans and representatives of public bodies to the capital.
March 24 — Grand "Adloyada" — Purim Carnival. (kin to the Mardi Gras of France and Italy).
March 25 Passover — Celebrations and fireworks in Yafo, one of the world's oldest cities and the port where the first settlers of Tel Aviv landed. 1. At 11 a.m.: Dedication of the Tel Aviv Historic Museum. 2. At 4 p.m.: Award of Dizengoff Prize.
April — Municipality's "Second Seder" for tourists and guests. Spring Flower Festival. Gala Sport Day.
May — Gathering of various Jewish communities. Gala opening of the Tel Aviv Jubilee Exhibition in the permanent fairgrounds north of the Yarkon River. "Song of the Sea" — by the Tel Aviv Seaside.
May 12 — Celebrations on Eve of Independence Day (including stage attractions all over the City).
May 13 — Independence Day, including the Israel Army parade, is celebrated in the city where the State of Israel was proclaimed in 1948.
May 25 — Lag Ba'Omer — bonfires, music and dance festival.
May 26 — Opening Ceremony of Jubilee Exhibition.
June — Festival of First Fruits.
June 15 — Closing ceremony at the Cultural Centre — Mann Auditorium.
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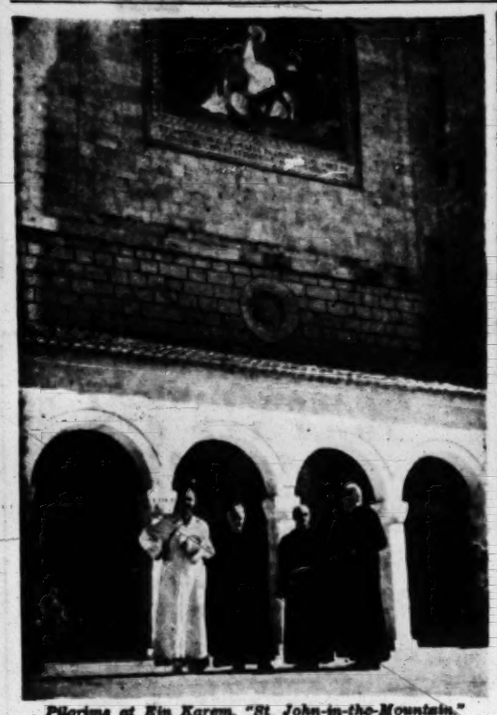

Pilgrims at Ein Karem, "St. John-in-the-Mountain."

Sites of Christian Interest: Scriptures are Guidebook

By a Special Correspondent

THE Scriptures remain the best guidebook for the Christian who seeks spiritual inspiration in Israel, where he will find the Old Testament and the New coming to life, as well as sites that recall early Christian history, Byzantine rule and the Crusades.

In Jerusalem, focus of the pilgrim's interest, most of the sites connected with Jesus' life are outside Israel territory, but the site of the Last Supper (Luke XXII:7-38) in the Upper Room (John XX: 19-29) is readily accessible on Mt. Zion, although in Turkish and Mandatory times entry to it was restricted. The nearby Benedictine Abbey of the Dormition, built at the beginning of the century over Mary's crypt, is the largest Roman Catholic church in the country. The foundation of these sanctuaries dates back to the Byzantine period (Hagia Sion, the first church in Christianity) and the Crusades.

West of Jerusalem, Ein Karem with its convents and churches, is the traditional site of the Visitation (Luke I) and was known to the Crusaders as St.-John-in-the-Mountain. Some seven miles away, in the hilly country, is the "Desert of St. John" mentioned in the latter part of the chapter in Luke.

On the main road from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, the Arab village of Abu Ghosh, partly the site of Kiryat Yearim whence King David brought the Ark to Jerusalem (I Samuel VI), is of interest, including a Crusaders' chapel built at a Hospitaller stronghold probably established in the mistaken belief that the well was at the site of Emmaus, and, uphill, a Christian sanctuary commemorating the site of the Ark and built on Roman and Byzantine foundations.

Following the highway, the visitor may want to stop off in Ramle, associated with Joseph of Arimathea, and Lydda, birthplace and burial site of St. George, the martyr of Cappadocia. In Jaffa, he will visit the House of Simon the Tanner and be reminded of Peter's stay in the town (Acts IX and X).

The modern highways along the seashore where Jonah, Ezra and Chronicles come to life, will bring the pilgrim within an hour to Caesarea, capital of Roman Palestine, where the Acts refer to Peter's deeds and Paul's captivity. Further inland, he will be drawn to Mt. Tabor, known to the Bible reader from Judges IV:6 ff. Here two monasteries atop the mount bear witness to the Transfiguration (Luke IX) and nearby Naim is the site of the miracle of raising the widow's son from death.

Focus on Nazareth

Christian interest naturally focuses on Nazareth, where churches of all the major denominations mark the more important holy sites. At the grotto of the Annunciation (Luke I:26-38), where important excavations are taking place in the process of constructing the great new basilica that will take the place of the old church, the sanctuary is open for worship. The sites of Joseph's carpentry shop, the synagogue where Jesus prayed, and other sites mainly referred to in Matthew I:18-25, Matthew II: 19-23 and Luke IV: 16-30 can all be visited. Nearby is Cana, scene of the miracles described in John II: 1-11 and John IV: 43-54.

Another central point of Christianity is the Sea of Galilee — the sea itself and Migdal (Magdala, Luke VIII: 2), Tabgha (Multiplication of the loaves, John VI:1-21) and Kfar Nahum (Capharnum). Here Jesus' deeds and preachings are mentioned in Matthew XVII : 24-26, Luke VII: 1-10, Mark I: 21-38, Mark II:1-22, Mark V: 22-43, John II:12 and John VI: 22-72. Above the sea, called Kinneret in Hebrew, is the Mount of the Beatitudes and of the Sermon on the Mount of Matthew V-VII.

The Byzantine sites are too numerous to mention; but among the romantic Crusader ruins such fortresses as Athlit on the seashore, Montfort in Western Galilee, Belvoir, which once controlled the Jordan and Beisan valleys, or Acre, the Crusaders' last stronghold, will well repay visits and add to the visitor's fund of unforgettable experiences.

EILAT: SUMMER RESORT IN WINTER

By MEIR BEN DOV

"WHY do you call Eilat a winter resort?" asked Mr. Sol Levinson, a tourist agent from London. "I would have called it a summer resort — even in winter."

I met Mr. Levinson and his wife in January this year, shortly after the new road to Eilat had been opened to motor traffic. They had come to Eilat with an organized tour, travelling south in a special touring bus and intending to return with the group by plane the next afternoon. But the Levinsons, so enchanted with the sun, changed their booking and spent five days in Eilat instead of one.

Last January was really the birth of Eilat as a legitimate holiday resort, for till then only the young and hardy could face the hard trek over the rough track and most tourists only came by plane, usually arriving in the morning and leaving again in the evening. Eilat was still feeling its way at that time, learning how to run its hotels and restaurants and tours. Now, less than a year later, it can offer the visitor an ideal holiday with perfect service.

The sun nearly always shines — the Levinsons had six hours or more of sunshine on every one of the five days they spent in Eilat. There was no rain. The winds were strong but not unpleasantly so. The nights were never cold enough to warrant an overcoat. "It's better than August by the sea in England," was Mrs. Levinson's opinion, and she wasn't far wrong. Force of habit made her lean from her balcony at the hotel every morning to scan the sky, wondering "Will it rain today?" but her raincoat never left her valise.

Every day in the late morning Mr. and Mrs. Levinson went down to the beach, to swim and to sunbathe, though after the second day, Mrs. Levinson decided to keep her shoulders covered to protect them from sunburn. Sol Levinson spent most of his time in the water, wearing a borrowed diving mask and flippers, to enjoy Eilat's speciality sport — racing striped pyjama fish around the corals.

Exotic Fish

The organized tour that had brought the Levinsons to Eilat had included a two-hour trip by glass-bottomed boat to view the exotic fishes in the coral beds — surely the piscine spectator sport *par excellence* — and a coach trip to see the ancient mines of King Solomon with their magnificent red sandstone pillars carved by Nature out of the living rock, and the awesome rock-formations in layers and layers of different colours, shaped by wind-borne sands into fantastic shapes of animals and humans.

The Levinsons booked a jeep and guide to take them sightseeing and photographing on their other four mornings, in places where time and road conditions do not allow the standard tour to penetrate. So they saw the Pillars in Wadi Amram nature-carved, like Solomon's Pillars, but taller, statelier, coloured purple, and surrounded by an absolute riot of coloured sands and rocks from creamy whites, through rich ochres to deep purples. Another morning brought them to Wadi Masri, known in Arabic as Darb el Haj — the Pilgrims' Road, for this is the route that the Egyptian pilgrims used on their way to Mecca, and that the Israelites under Moses may have used on the Exodus, 3,000 years ago. At the head of the wadi, a short climb brought them to Ein Netafim—the Dripping Spring, where drop by drop, fresh clear water poured unceasingly from the bare rock face into a still pool at their feet. From here there was a breathtaking view encompassing almost the whole of the Gulf of Eilat, with the Hills of Edom and Midian beyond, to the West and South the Mountains of Sinai and to the North the ranges of the Negev massif.

The red "pillars" near the site of King Solomon's mines

New Farming

One morning brought them to the kibbutz at Yotvata, which only a few weeks before had changed from an outpost of young soldiers who experimented in farming to a settlement inhabited by the same young people, now farmers, who, with gun at the ready, fight to win green groves and fields from the inhospitable wastes right on the lawless border. On the way back to Eilat, there were other oases too, at Evrona and at Beer Ora, with palms and trees clustered around the source of water, not quite as favoured in its abundancy as Yotvata.

Afternoons were taken up with sightseeing on foot around Eilat itself, visiting the marine Museum, watching the fishermen haul in their nets, the men at work in the embryonic port or on constructing the new town. The crowning of the day came in late afternoon, as the sun slowly set, painting the hills opposite a vivid crimson which slowly spread and diffused till it mingled with the blue of the Gulf to give meaning to its name: the Red Sea. Two evenings were spent with friends from the hotel, sitting out in Eilat's bars, three evenings in the homes of Eilatis whom the Levinsons had met in the course of their visit.

I didn't doubt Mrs. Levinson's sincerity when she told me, shortly before their plane was about to take off, that she would like to visit Eilat every winter.

There were still many shortcomings in Eilat at the time. Some have been overcome in the meanwhile; others call for years of patient work. The luxury Hotel Eilat on the beach has been completed meanwhile, and is reaching maturity after the teething troubles of its early months. Hotel Salomon has listened to advice, built new kitchens and enlarged its dining room. With Rami behind the enlarged bar once again, it aims to become a favourite meeting place for those who cannot travel on expense accounts. Hotel Sinai has sprouted a new wing. The Palm House Hotel opened recently.

Restaurants Cheaper

The restaurants have learned from their past mistakes, serve better food with some of the ginger bread and gilt taken off both the decor and the prices to the disappointment of none. The tourist guides who worked haphazardly, are now coalescing into sensible groups, offering service and attention without haggling. The boat-owners too are putting more service into their tours, while their prices have been reduced.

The number of people who spend more than one day in Eilat is still very small. Partly this is the fault of the tourist agents in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, who are unable to advise their clients about Eilat's possibilities; more than that, it is Eilat's own fault for not publicizing itself. The programme of tours, for those who cannot afford taking private guides and vehicles, is limited to the standard trip to King Solomon's Mines and Timna. Until more groups come for stays of three days or more, it will not be economically feasible to organize conducted tours to the almost unvisited beauty spots that surround Eilat. Then, if the stream of visitors grows, it will be possible to build approach roads to even more remote places which still call for an hour of foot-slogging but, once accessible to motor traffic, promise to make Eilat a scenic showplace.

Whatever happens, the sea in Eilat will continue to attract visitors from all over the world all year round. With a temperature that never falls below 22C (72F) it actually seems warmer in winter than in summer. (If one is fully submerged, naturally). The fishing, the calm waters that make a multitude of sports possible from skin and scuba diving to water skiing, are winning Eilat new friends daily. Holiday camps for aqua-sportsmen are already being erected, and with the development of good hotels and tourist services Eilat should really become a summer and winter holiday centre.

Winter Climate in Eilat, 1957/58. Figures as recorded by the Eilat Meteorological Station (quoted by kind permission)

	November	December	January	February	March
Number of days on which rain fell 1)	1	none	2	1	none
Total rainfall for month	0.1 mm	—	3.7 mm (0.15in.)	1.2 mm (0.05in.)	—
Average temperature at noon	27.6 (82 F)	22.3 (72 F)	27.5 (69 F)	22.7 (73 F)	27.5 (81.5 F)
Average of max. temps recorded	28.2 (83 F)	23.7 (75 F)	21.3 (70 F)	26.4 (76 F)	28.1 (80 F)
Maximum temp. during entire month	33.2 (92 F)	28.0 (82.5 F)	27.4 (81 F)	30.6 (87 F)	35.6 (96 F)
Noon temp. on coldest day of month	23.8 (75 F)	19.4 (67 F)	26.6 (80 F)	28.1 (84.5 F)	28.6 (79 F)
Lowest temperature on coldest night	11.6 (53 F)	7.3 (45 F)	6.2 (43 F)	6.5 (43 F)	9.6 (49 F)
Lowest temperature on warmest night	22.6 (73 F)	15.7 (60 F)	14.9 (59 F)	27.6 (82.5 F)	27.5 (82.5 F)
Days more than half overcast for 3 hours or more	6	14	22	6	6

1) Maximum duration of "rainstorm" 45 minutes. January's two rainy days were two weeks apart.

NOTE: Weather recordings in Eilat have not been kept for a long enough period to make annual averages reliable. 1957/58 was drier than most years, when 12 to 20mm. (0.5—0.8 inches) of rainfall are usually recorded. It was also on the whole slightly warmer.

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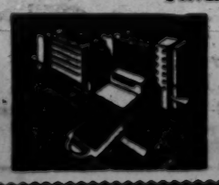

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Status Quo in Jordan

PRIME Minister Ben-Gurion received the Middle East correspondent of the London "Sunday Times," Mr. S. Baker, who asked the Premier for his views on the situation in Jordan, where the evacuation of the British troops has just begun. After first steering clear of a statement about Israel's possible moves should the *status quo* in Jordan be disrupted, Mr. Ben-Gurion made some remarks which he prefaced by describing them as his personal views.

The gist of his words was that Israel would prefer the *status quo* in Jordan to continue, in which case Israel would only press for the implementation of Article VIII of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement. This Article deals with the establishment of a Special Committee to arrange for more normal conditions, such as the re-opening of the Latrun and Bethlehem roads, free access to the Holy Places in Jerusalem, including the Wailing Wall, the resumption of normal cultural and humanitarian work on Mt. Scopus, where the buildings of the Hadassah Hospital and the Hebrew University are grouped in an enclave inside Jordan-held territory, etc.

The Prime Minister told Mr. Baker off the record that U.N. Secretary-General Hammarskjold had promised to come to Israel early next year to discuss the implementation of Article VIII. Disclosing this in the Knesset while replying to a question by Mr. Yigal Allon of Ahdut Ha'avoda, the Prime Minister said that Mr. Hammarskjold asked that the talks be conducted in Ste Baker, the Mogav kibbutz which serves as Mr. Ben-Gurion's retreat.

The statement also caused a stir in the Knesset, particularly among Herut and Ahdut Ha'avoda members who later took Mr. Ben-Gurion to task on two accounts: their objections (mainly by Herut) to the content of the statement, and their criticism of the channel through which what they considered an important policy statement had been made. Such a statement, they felt, should have been delivered from the rostrum of the Knesset.

The question of Mr. Ben-Gurion's interviews has long been a sore point among foreign correspondents. It was noted, for example, that while United Press had been accorded no less than three interviews during the pre- and post-Sinai Campaign period, some other no less important world news agencies had not been granted any.

Coalition Overtures

LAST June a sudden coalition crisis broke out when the National Religious Party informed the Prime Minister that their representatives would quit the Government over majority decision by the Cabinet that anybody declaring himself *bona fide* as a Jew would be registered as such in the new Identity Cards. The Religious Party insisted that the definition of who was a Jew should be made according to traditional Jewish religious law. They particularly objected to the possibility of children being registered as Jews — if the parents so desired — even if the mother was a non-Jew.

Though Mr. Ben-Gurion reiterated that the definition of a Jew for registration purposes referred to nationality and not religion, the Religious Party maintained that the registration rules would endanger the unity of the Jewish people. They insisted that the identity of "religion" and "nationality" had been an elementary factor in preserving the unity of the Jewish people throughout the centuries.

The Government coalition — now composed of Mapai, Mapam, Ahdut Ha'avoda and the Progressives—maintained a majority in the Knesset despite the loss of the National Religious Party votes. For several weeks there were negotiations for the return of the Religious Party to the coalition; changes were introduced in the registration regulations, making them more acceptable to the religious. However, ultimately the negotiations broke down, though it was never quite clear what had prevented a final compromise. The Religious Party possibly had an eye on the elections next year, while Mr. Ben-Gurion may have felt it advisable to prove that the coalition could survive quite well without the Religious parties, which have created no less than nine Cabinet crises and brought the Government down four times during the past ten years.

There followed several tentative discussions on the possibility of the National Religious Party's re-joining the coalition. It was discovered that Mr. Ben-Gurion was willing to adopt a traditional attitude on the definition of who was a Jew, especially as regards adults, and to accept the more flexible interpretation of what children were eligible for Judaism, which was proposed by the religious groups.

Recently the pace of unofficial discussions quickened with Religious Party Knesset Member Ya'acov Hazani acting as the main intermediary. He held discussions with Mapai Secretary-General Giora Josephthal, with Labour Minister Mordecai Namir in the Mapai leadership, negotiated with the Premier's personal secretary, Mr. Yitzhak Navon, and finally held an unofficial meeting with Mr. Ben-Gurion. Ultimately it boiled down almost only to the question of who would make the first official move. This week Religious Party leader and former Minister of Religious Affairs Moshe Shapiro made the move, telephoning to Mr. Ben-Gurion and asking for a formal meeting. Thus the negotiations entered their final stage and it was widely predicted that the Religious Party — which never really felt at ease in the unaccustomed role of opposition — would be back in the Government within a few days.

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ISRAEL'S WEEK

PREMIER BEN-GURION'S PRESS INTERVIEW SUGGESTING DEMILITARIZATION OF THE WESTERN PART OF JORDAN if there is a change in the *status quo* in the Hashemite Kingdom became a major foreign policy issue.

RENEWED COALITION NEGOTIATIONS for the return of the National Religious Party to the Government were the centre of internal political activity.

ONE OF ISRAEL'S WORST ROAD DISASTERS occurred in Tel Aviv when a Dan bus drove off a bridge, resulting in the death of 11 passengers.

THE DEBATE ON HOW TO FINANCE THE ABSORPTION OF THE NEW WAVE OF IMMIGRATION continued both within the Government and within the Jewish Agency.

PROFESSOR YOSEF KLAUSNER, HISTORIAN, HEBREW SCHOLAR AND ZIONIST LEADER DIED in Tel Aviv at the age of 84.

THE HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS FINALLY AGREED "IN PRINCIPLE" TO CALL OFF THEIR STRIKE.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES MARKED PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR AT THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY AND THE TECHNION, while the Weizmann Institute of Science elected Israel's Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Abba Eban, as its new President.

TEL AVIV'S YOUNGSTERS SWARMED OVER TANKS camping in force in the city's streets in the three-day celebrations arranged by the city for the Armoured Corps, which it has adopted.

Sherman tanks on display at Jaffa as part of the Armoured Corps celebrations this week.

Death Of A Zionist

PROFESSOR Yosef Klausner, the last great figure of the Jewish national and cultural awakening, died in a Tel Aviv hospital after a week-long illness. Born 84 years ago in Russia, Prof. Klausner graduated from Germany's famous Heidelberg University and served as a teacher in Jewish schools in Russia. He came to this country in 1919 and became a professor at the Jerusalem Teachers Seminary. In 1925 he joined the Hebrew University, becoming Professor of Hebrew Literature and later Professor of Jewish History, specializing in the period of the Second Temple.

He wrote the first of his 22 books in 1896, at the age of 22. Its title was "Hebrew as a Living Tongue." He also edited many other works and wrote numerous essays and articles. Among his most important works was his six-volume "History of Hebrew Literature," published in the thirties, and his five-volume History of the Second Temple, published in the years 1949-1951. Two volumes of this History — "Jesus the Nazarene" and "From Jesus to Paul" — created a deep controversy in Israel and in Jewish cultural circles abroad, based as they were on the conception that Jesus was primarily a figure of Jewish nationalism.

Prof. Klausner's ideas on Jewish nationalism were close to those of the ideologists of the Herut movement, which considered him as its "Grand Old Man." Though never a member of the party, he was twice Herut's candidate for the Presidency. In Jerusalem, Prof. Klausner was given what practically amounted to a State funeral, with the President and the Prime Minister leading the procession.

Back To School

THERE were worries all along the education front this week. Despite an agreement between the Ministry of Education and the Histadrut's Teachers Union, it was not until Wednesday that the striking school teachers were willing in principle, to call off their three-week-old strike. The Teachers Association had obtained a pay increase of IL100 in the top bracket, plus additional fringe benefits, but the strikers, divorcing themselves from the Association and setting up their own organization embracing teachers at all academic, technical and agricultural secondary schools, continued to demand another IL35 for the top grades.

There was growing unrest among the striking teachers, a few of whom decided to return to the classrooms, and some claimed that only one-third of the strikers were in favour of continuing the walk-out. Students in the upper grades, meanwhile, opened classes without their teachers, choosing the best pupils in each subject as temporary instructors.

The Hebrew University, which will open its new academic year next week, called on the Government to increase its subsidy to the University from IL5.2m. to IL8m., to cover an estimated IL2.8m. deficit. The Haifa Technion, meanwhile, postponed the opening of the academic year as the Students Union declared a non-payment strike in protest against the raising of tuition fees from IL200 to IL400 per annum.

The only institution without financial troubles seemed to be the Weizmann Institute of Science, which opened its new Graduate School of Science and inaugurated the Wix Library. The Board also elected Israel's Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Abba Eban, as its second President. The post had been vacant since 1952 when Israel's first President — and also first President of the Institute — passed away.

The Middle East Scene

By Aaron Bartur

ASWAN: DAMMING UP HOME FRONT

THE Soviet offer to the United Arab Republic of a 400m.-rouble credit to help execute the first stage of the Aswan Dam project is to serve more than one purpose. For Moscow, it is a clever propaganda move intended to show the underdeveloped nations of Asia and Africa that the Soviet Union is capable of providing other kinds of "unconditional" aid than mere arms and war equipment — besides opening for the Kremlin a nice little window on Africa. For Colonel Nasser and his famished propaganda machine it offers a golden opportunity to distract the Arabs from the Lebanese *debacle*, the setbacks in Iraq and the hopeless mess in the Syrian Region.

Cairo's chief gain, however, is no doubt the fact that dam construction is at last to be started, holding out a prospect not so much of real prosperity for Egypt's poverty-stricken masses as of hope that at least some land will be available for Egypt's yearly natural increase of up to 500,000. Cairo Radio already claims that the first stage of construction to begin "within two weeks" and end in about a year, will bring so many benefits that "in a year or two" the profits will exceed the costs. So far, however, only EL2m. has been allotted to the work.

All-Time Low

It has been said more than once that Nasser's popularity is centred mainly in Arab countries other than Egypt (and, one can now add, Syria), but there are indications that this popularity has recently reached an all-time low. The Egyptian man in the street, naturally disinclined towards politics and busy trying to make ends meet, seems to be getting visibly tired of all the "victories" which he has been winning without improving his lot in any real sense; on the contrary, essential goods and foodstuffs are not only becoming more expensive but disappearing from the shops, while wages are no higher despite the steady depreciation of the Egyptian pound (currently worth less than 14 shillings sterling).

Murmurs about the abundance, and essential noiselessness, of Soviet arms paid for by mortgaging Egypt's cotton are passed over quickly in that country. A press polemic against unnamed "foreign journalists" included this picture of Russian bombers with the caption: "Those who ask what we gained know well that we now have the strongest air force in the whole area . . . and that alone should be sufficient."

Murmurs of dissatisfaction have been growing more and more audible, to judge by the tone of the official and semi-official Cairo press. The most notable thing about its editorial content until the Russian aid agreement was announced was its distinctly apologetic tenor, rebutting all sorts of "false accusations," attributed to wholly unidentified "foreign observers." One must assume that these so-called lies and false statements usually credited to "a certain American journalist" or "an English correspondent" are in fact complaints voiced by increasing numbers of Egyptians and Syrians.

The apologetics usually begin from the beginning:

- **In justification of the 1952 "revolution," it is usually pointed out that it was a "white revolution" — a revolution which claimed less victims than any revolution in the history of man. Look they ask, at the record of the French, Russian, American or Latin American revolutions — and compare!**
- **To the charge that too many people are imprisoned without trial and the majority of the old politicians are in jail, the answer is that many of the men who were actually convicted and sentenced have now been set free, and it was only the regime's modesty and its aversion to propaganda and publicity that prevented the authorities from publicizing these amnesties! (This fantastic claim was actually made by Mustafa Amin in "Akher Sa'a," on October 1).**

The Syria Merger

Complaints are also made about the union with Syria; people ask what good it did to either country. The answer to this is not as self-confident as to the last two charges. It is pointed out, for instance, that only a few months have passed since the merger was proclaimed, that the U.S. itself did not see the fruit of its federal union until tens of years had passed, and that Germany, too, had to wait that long. However, during the eight months since the union the situation in Syria has changed completely for the better:

- **Syria is no longer threatened by Israel aggression.**
- **She is no longer exposed to the Communist danger.**
- **The Syrian Army, previously divided against itself and its men busy engineering plots and counter-plots, is now united.**
- **Party strife has come to an end.**

Moreover, were it not for the merger the revolution in Iraq would not have succeeded, and the "people's rebellion" in the Lebanon would have failed.

"A Social Revolution"

The regime's critics are told, however, that all this is nothing compared to the social revolution which has been taking place. This social and industrial revolution has frustrated "the economic boycott" of the country (presumably by the Western Powers) and has strengthened its financial position to the point where it has become the firmest in the whole Middle East. At any rate, it is asserted, the new rulers do not suck the blood of the people as the old ones used to, although the rich still do so (an unusual note of bitterness has recently become apparent in the Egyptian press against "the companies," and much of the blame for the country's poverty is pinned on the big commercial and industrial concerns). Dissatisfaction with the lack of any political activity in Egypt, the banning of political organizations and the absence of freedom of expression is being countered by the existence of the so-called National Union Nasser's "one party" which does not seem capable of taking on any appearance approaching that of a political party.

The latest aid agreement may well prove a successful manoeuvre against home criticism, especially since it is associated with that long-standing point of prestige — the Aswan high dam. In fact, this is not the first time Colonel Nasser has managed to find something to boast about when he feels his authority being challenged or his popularity ebbing. The so-called Czech arms deal came at a time when Cairo's frustration knew no bounds and Nasser was in danger of withering away through sheer inaction. When this fillip looked as though it was losing momentum as a result of the Anglo-American decision to withdraw the offer of aid for the Aswan dam, the nationalization of the Suez Canal followed promptly, saving Nasser's face and making him a great Arab hero. The Sinai fiasco two years ago was also "contained" in the same way: a shameful military defeat was turned into a resounding diplomatic victory whose benefits sustained Nasser's prestige for almost two years.

It remains an open question whether last week's aid agreement with Moscow, which is more of a propaganda bid than a business proposition, will restore Nasser's full influence — and for how long.

In Transit to Israel

By Sraya Shapiro

NAPLES. —

ANOTHER batch of immigrants from Eastern Europe was expected to come on the 1.22 from Vienna. They come irregularly, and the Naples office of the Jewish Agency is kept informed by telephone when to expect them. Waiting on the platform of the Ferrovia Centrale were the whole staff of the Ufficio Immigrazione Palestinense, a flock of porters and the owner of the hotel where the immigrants were to stay until the boat for Haifa arrived. There was also a representative of the Italian police, dressed in unobtrusive civilian clothes, who was very anxious to know exactly how many immigrants would arrive. If, on embarkation, the count does not tally, the director of the Ufficio Palestinense will have a very difficult time explaining what *force majeure* obliged a man in transit to remain in Naples longer than he had to.

Immigrants from East Europe can be picked out immediately by their appearance. It is distrustful, unsteady. They are clad in an inconspicuous manner, far from elegant, but not shabby. The women wear simple, small round hats, dark-grey or black. The heavy coats tell of climates more severe than that of Naples. If they had arrived separately, they might have passed unnoticed in the Neapolitan crowd. Together, they form a nervous mass of foreigners. They did not shout, it is true, but they were in a hurry to get their luggage out through the windows — although they must have been aware that Naples was the last stop and that the train would not budge.

Quietly and professionally, the porters took the luggage away in their barrows. The immigrants were visibly nervous. "Is it all right?" they asked. "But of course. You'll receive your luggage in the hotel. Don't worry." But they did. And they accompanied the porters through the streets, walking and carrying their small bags in both hands. A strange sight. One would have called it a demonstration if their looks had not been so subdued. They rather resembled the groups of deportees that one saw on wartime photographs. But there were no helmeted soldiers to escort them, only a few Neapolitan boys who always spring up from nowhere when anything unusual happens.

Three or four Naples hotels cater for Israel-bound immigrants. Zionist immigrants have proved a good business. Several score may be accommodated in a hotel which usually does little business during the off-season, and the Jewish Agency pays cash. The Neapolitans are good businessmen and they like to please the customer. The dining room of one such hotel has a Star of David painted over the Hebrew inscription. "If we forget thee, Jerusalem, let our right hand lose its cunning." At another hotel, it is simply a small Israel flag and a sign saying "Welcome" in Hebrew. The proprietor cannot read it, of course. Few of the immigrants can read it either.

The food is strictly *kasher*. A red-haired rotund little man from Bnei Brak sees to it. He has taught the hotel cooks everything there is to know about "kashrut." The meat is treated according to the Law, and no cheese is allowed in the spiced gravy which goes with the *pasta asciuta*. "*Il rabino* said it was unlawful," a *piccolo* told a customer who asked for the missing cheese. And, of course, cheese is excluded as the traditional Italian after-dinner course.

"Do you really have to bother so much?" we ventured to ask the "*rabino*." After all, those men had not tasted *kasher* food for decades. Let them return to Jewish traditions at home, when they come to Israel, or on the ship. You cannot make yourself a nuisance in a foreign country, in a town where there are so few Jews that they are hardly noticed at all. He was shocked. "There are many people who do eat *kasher*," he argued. "And, anyhow, it is no crime for non-*kasher* eaters to eat *kasher* food once in a while."

In Vienna, where the immigrants arrive first, there are touching scenes. The first Hebrew words, the sight of a 100 pruta coin, draw tears. But after the excitement of the first encounter with an Israel emissary, there are problems which the immigrants want to have solved for them — and questions are asked which sometimes perplex their escorts.

The problems are varied. "The chit I received for the luggage I sent was taken out of my passport," a bulky man in a heavy coat explains. Others say frankly that they do not wish to go on to Israel — now. "The children are so tired it is inhuman to impose more travel on them." Some have discovered a brother in Argentina or in Spain. The Israelis have to explain, as quietly as they can, that they are under an obligation to the Italian authorities to ensure that every immigrant with an Israel visa is escorted to the ship. An enterprising young woman may threaten suicide. Seasoned businessmen may try and find contacts in Italian circles, heaven knows through what channels. The Israel officials know that nothing should detract them, that once the discipline of the transports is broken for a special case it will never be the same again.

All the transit expenses of the immigrants are borne by the Jewish Agency. This includes a room in a fair hotel — simple but clean, with regular service — and food: an Italian breakfast, which means coffee and a roll and butter; lunch consisting of soup, meat and fruit; and dinner, which is rather like our Israel supper, that is, an omelette and coffee. The immigrants also receive pocket money. A Jewish Agency doctor examines all immigrants, and when time allows the services of local medical institutions are called upon for more thorough attention.

The small office in which the Israelis work often hums long past closing time. Sometimes immigrants come at night. On Saturdays boats sail after dark. When a batch has been safely put aboard ship, and some of the immigrants, realizing what a strain it has been on the officials, say a warm "thank you," the Agency men breathe more freely. But only for a while: another batch may be coming shortly.

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WIX LIBRARY DEDICATED AT YAD WEIZMANN IN REHOVOT

Functional Beauty Is Keynote Of Israel's Most Modern Library

By Arthur Saul Super

WITH the opening of the Wix Library and Weizmann Archives yesterday, Israel now possesses one of the most modern libraries in the world. Designed by Mr. Aryeh Elhanani, it marks for him the summit of over a dozen years of creative work in realizing the plans for the Weizmann Institute of Science which were born on the drawing boards towards the end of 1944.

The building was made possible by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Wix of London who provided the lion's share of the IL1m. of the cost. It is a two-storey structure, featuring white-louvred glass walls, a pyramidal concrete roof and a lower mosaic facade of gleaming deep-blue ceramic. Everything in the structure contributes to a sense of spaciousness, sunlight and airiness, and while architectural design was deliberately directed to creating space, the whole has an unsparing functionalism which has been brilliantly successful. Thus, the pyramidal roof both relieves the building from being a squat rectangle, yet within its separate sections all the air-conditioning ducts are housed at a height sufficient to enable maintenance personnel to go about their duties without having to stoop. This is achieved by mounting each roof pyramid on four pillars.

Main Hall

Inside the main library hall, which measures 42m. by 13m. exclusive of the bays and study rooms and offices, a glass wall in the front is made handsome by windows which are protected by electrically-controlled louvres. These can be adjusted to give the maximum of sunlight while at the same time screening off all glare from the readers. The floors of this section are of cork, the ceilings of acoustic celotex tiles, and the armchairs and settees of foam rubber while the furnishings are covered in plastic, so that all echo is absorbed. Contributing to the solution of the problem of light without glare is a central patio overlooked by the glass walls of the main building.

The layout of the main library floor is simple, and is devoted approximately to one-third reading room area, one-third book stack area and one-third reference, public catalogue, periodical and service area. A gallery-type structure contains offices, work rooms, conference rooms and study cubicles. The library is designed on a modular plan which ensures flexibility for possible future re-arrangement of the floor plan.

The large glass area might have resulted in a heat problem. This is dealt with both by the louvres and the vast science-fiction-like air-conditioning and ventilating plant which occupies a large section of the basement. The feeling down there of having suddenly strayed into the next century is reinforced by the mighty central heating installations, not to mention the internal, fully automatic telephone exchange which has 600 extensions to serve the inter-communication of the whole of the campus.

Archives Chamber

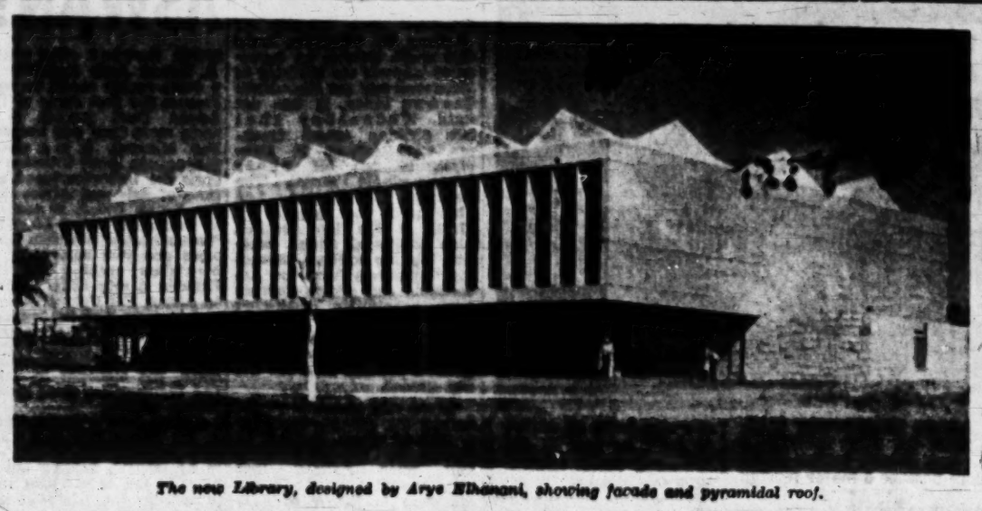
As one enters the foyer, with its ceiling of tangerine hue, one finds the Archives Hall on the left. This large chamber is dignified with a soft grey pile carpet which contrasts with a wall, on the left, of dark wood panelling and, on the right, of rough Galilee stone. Here are housed memorabilia of the late Chaim Weizmann's career. Prominent among them is a platform upon which stands the very table which the late President used in his early days at Motel in Russia.

A cantilevered stairway leads up to the library hall on the second floor. This room is a soft blend of blues, greys and yellows. It is very lofty — 4.80m. from floor to ceiling. This height draws the eye aspiring upward but it, too, is functional. It means that the book stacks, designed at the moment to accommodate 70,000 volumes, can, if necessary at some future date be doubled by erecting a second storey on the existing shelves. These have been specially built to take this extra weight.

The library itself is staffed by a team of trained assistants under Mr. David Wahl as Chief Librarian. A former divisional chief at the U.S. Library of Congress in Washington, he has thoroughly reorganised the library. The departmental libraries of the Institute are now centralized in the Wix building, except for a number of day-by-day reference volumes which remain in each department. The system used is the Dewey decimal one and the cataloguing follows the Library of Congress method. The collections are limited to pure science except for basic reference in all fields.

One of the features of this library is the large number of scientific periodicals it carries — some 450, in Hebrew, English, German, French and Russian. There is also a photo-copying and photostating laboratory and full microfilm and microcard facilities. It is estimated that the accommodation will take care of the needs of the Weizmann Institute for the next 50 years.

The foundation stone for the Library and Archives building was laid at Yad Chaim Weizmann on November 4, 1955, the ceremony being held under the chairmanship of Mr. Israel M. Sieff, Chairman of the British Section, World Committee for the Chaim Weizmann Memorial. Planning of the building began in December, 1956 and excavation of the site started in May, 1957. The foundations were laid in the summer of last year. The building schedule has been meticulously observed, and the construction was finished exactly on schedule by the contractors, Solel Boneh. The engineer in charge of construction was Mr. Eliezer Gottesman, resident engineer of Yad Chaim Weizmann and the Weismann Institute for the past six years. Mr. Elhanani, the executive architect, was also responsible for the interior design and selection of colours. Associated with him in the conception, projection and planning of the library building was Mr. Wahl.



The new Library, designed by Arye Elhanani, showing facade and pyramidal roof.

Meeting the Needs of Scientists

Service Provides for Information for Next 50 Years

By David R. Wahl

Chief Librarian of the Weizmann Institute of Science

THE opportunity to participate in the building of a new library building is the greatest and most coveted challenge one can place before a professional librarian. Two years ago, we at the Weizmann Institute of Science began the job of fashioning what was, for Israel, a new type of structure designed to fit a new type of library service. Since the Institute is a highly specialized organization which conducts research in the pure sciences, the type of library required was one which is commonly referred to as a special library, as distinguished from a public or a university library.

During the past six years the Institute had grown both in size and activity to a point which had far outstripped its library facilities. Thanks to the benefaction of Edith and Abraham Wix, it was possible to plan the kind of library facility which would accomplish the ends desired by the Institute and also accommodate the Weizmann Archives.

The completion of the new Wix Library has made possible the integration of a disparate number of departmental and section library units into an organized service operating from a central building. The staff now operating in the central building and in the departmental libraries have been hired and trained while the building was in process of construction. Even the most perfectly planned building in the world can serve its function only when properly staffed and stocked. All the additions to staff are either graduates of library schools or hold Masters' degrees. In addition, they have had the advantage of two ten-week courses conducted especially for library workers of the Weizmann Institute.

The library system installed, and now functioning, is based on the system used at the Library of Congress in Washington, and generally in special and university libraries in the U.S. Specific adaptations have been made to fit the needs of the Institute.

The heart of the library service is the catalogue which was constructed during the past 18 months. It is a one-alphabet dictionary type of catalogue which includes authors, titles, subjects, joint authors and cross-references in one place, and is universally convenient for all types of readers, regardless of special interest. The books are classified under the Dewey decimal system. All books are shelved according to the Dewey number. This means that books under similar or identical subjects will be found close together in the stacks. The Library is on the open shelf system, which means that readers may proceed without restraint to the books and help themselves, or browse. In the Wix Library this is particularly pleasant because of the inviting arrangement of tables, chairs, settees, and the overall magnificent lighting and decor.

The new forms and systems now in force in the libraries of the Institute provide for completely centralized services in cataloguing and classification, book ordering, procurement of reprints, inter-library loan services, photocopying, binding, etc. Because the catalogue indicates the location of the book or periodical, whether it be in the Wix Library or in a department, it is possible to bring the book and the reader together in a matter of minutes.

Speedy Services

A modern special library does not concern itself with books and periodicals *per se*. It must organize services for the speedy delivery of information and retrieval of data. Such activity presents special problems when the institution requiring these services is located thousands of miles from sources of information and publication. Scientists in the process of carrying on research must be provided with the latest information in their fields at the earliest possible moment, otherwise large expenditures of time and money could be wasted in duplicating the efforts of others. The news of every scientific development abroad is vital information to the investigator working in a laboratory in Israel. The acquisition of such information in the speediest time possible is the responsibility of the library working closely with the scientist.

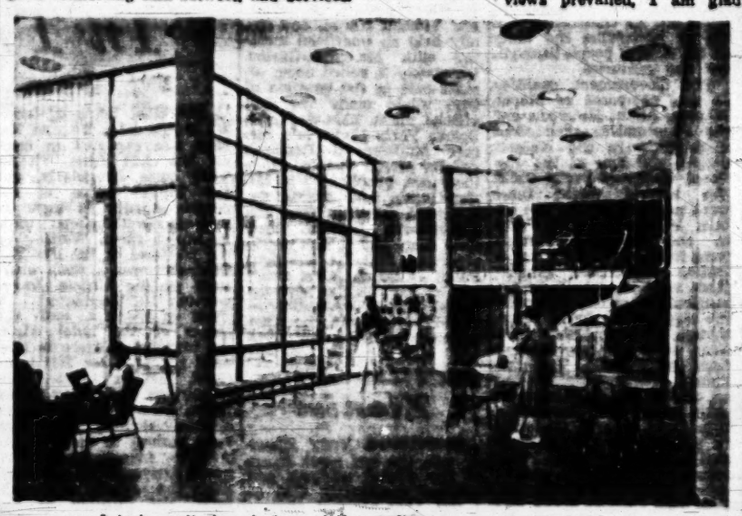
Facilities provided by the new Wix Library include centralized photographic laboratories for the quick processing of microfilms, photostats, etc. Special messenger service exists between the Central Library and the departmental libraries. A Reference Desk staffed by professional librarians will service inquiries from within and without the institution.

The modern special library must in a small way perform regular publishing services. At present the Wix Library issues a monthly Bulletin which is primarily an Accessions List of all new books acquired, and lists miscellaneous items worth noting. The Bulletin also lists the titles of publications issued by the scientists on the staff. In this manner scientists in all parts of the Institute and those who receive the Bulletin outside of the Institute, may be quickly apprised of new additions to the collections. The third of the newly revised volumes of Reprints of Papers-Table of Contents, by scientists of the Institute, has been published this month. This volume makes a good connecting link between the work of the Institute and scientists abroad, and facilitates the exchange of reprints. Other publications of interest to the scientist in Israel and abroad are published from time to time.

In general, it can be said that the new building and the improved library services make it possible for the institution to meet all its bibliographical and information requirements for the next 50 years with comfort and efficiency.

Special Equipment

In planning the building and its equipment, the future needs of the Institute as well as the foreseeable developments in the fields of scientific information and documentation have been considered. Several types of equipment and specialized paraphernalia for library service have been produced in Israel for the first time as a result of the requirements of the new building and services.



Interior patio is a feature of the reading room at the Wix Library.

A Place For Scientific Thinking

By Meyer W. Weisgal

Chairman of the Executive Council, The Weizmann Institute of Science

MANY years ago, Dr. Chaim Weizmann produced the observation that a scientist had to think outside as well as inside his laboratory, and consequently had to have a proper place in which he could do such thinking.

It was to that inspiration we owe the fine buildings and lovely gardens which today make up the outward physical appearance of the Weizmann Institute of Science, and which in effect are the vessel for the sacred flame of its scientific spirit. To these facilities the Wix Library and Weizmann Archives have now been added as a functional service and as a further adornment of the area of Yad Weizmann.

It would not be amiss, if at this juncture we were to analyse the place and purpose of a central library in the life of a scientific institution. I shall not be disclosing a secret if I recall the great amount of self-searching that went on within our community of scientists at Rehovot when the idea of building a library was first broached at the time Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Wix made their generous offer.

There were those among us who opposed the erection of a separate building on the grounds that because of their organic character, scientific research departments required their own departmental libraries devoted to their own specialized pursuits, and that another building elsewhere would remove them from immediate access to the books they needed.

But those who favoured a central library, and whose views prevailed, I am glad to say, held that a scientist had to seek intellectual nourishment beyond the confines of his own particular branch of science. He had to know what was happening in the humanities, in the field of philosophy, in the arts, in literature, and even in *belles-lettres*. It was not enough that he should be a good physicist or chemist and know what made nuclear physics or chemistry tick; he must also be a humanist, and follow to the best of his ability what went on in other domains of human knowledge. That view, I may add, was also in the spirit of Dr. Weizmann's credo as a scientist and a humanist.

Essence of Learning

It is to achieve those ends therefore, that the Wix Library has a place and purpose in the life of the Weizmann Institute and Yad Weizmann. It will not be a repository for scientific volumes only, or for the distillation of scientific knowledge that is contained in scientific journals published in all parts of the world. It will have important sections in other branches of academic study.

It is hoped that the Library which we dedicated yesterday will contain the essence of human learning in all its aspects. It is in keeping with the richest traditions of Jewish spiritual and intellectual activity, and with the teachings of the Jewish sages.

I am glad, too, that the Weizmann Archives have found a worthy permanent home within the Institute of Science and Yad Weizmann. The Archives are an invaluable national heritage. They contain the source-material of Zionist history in the formative phases which led up to the creation of the State. They were bequeathed to the Jewish people to whom Dr. Weizmann dedicated his life. It is fitting that they should be here, in Yad Weizmann, where his memory and his spirit are enshrined.

The Wix Library and Weizmann Archives will be open to all. They are not meant as the sole preserve of our own scientists and workers. Anyone who wishes to study here will be welcome to use its facilities, be they citizens of this country or visitors from abroad. It will thus achieve its purpose as a meeting-place of the mind for scholar and student, citizen and layman. And if a scientist who leaves his laboratory to do some thinking outside, in the Library, is able thereby to add to the sum total of human knowledge, then a vital part of its purpose will have been served.

An Abiding Interest in Israel

VISITORS' GALLERY:

Edith and Abraham Wix

(From a Correspondent)

ABRAHAM Wix and his wife Edith have been linked with Israel for most of their lives, firstly as Zionists, and for the last quarter of a century in many more tangible ways. Through these connecting links, and by virtue of the fact that they are frequent visitors to Israel, they have become known to thousands of Israelis and regard Israel as their second home.

The wish to help some friends of the Wix family to rehabilitate themselves after fleeing Germany brought Abraham Wix here in 1934 for the first time. With the setting up by Abraham Wix and his brother Michael Wix of one of the pioneer factories in the local tobacco industry, employment was provided and the required help rendered.

The factory in Israel, which has been maintained, through thick and thin, for almost 25 years is one of a number of factories in the United Kingdom and other countries with which Abraham Wix is connected. Today he regards the Israel plant as his most cherished possession, especially since it has become part of the growing economy of the State.

Public Causes

From the outset of his and his wife's visits, Mr. Wix began to take a deep and abiding interest in the public causes of the country, and to be accepted into an ever-growing circle of friends.

The first major institution which enlisted his support was the Weizmann Institute of Science. He was first attracted to it some 11 or 12 years ago when it was in process of expansion from the Daniel Sieff Research Institute. It is certainly no coincidence that Mr. Israel M. Sieff, who, with his wife, Mrs. Rebecca D. Sieff, founded the Institute in 1934 in memory of their son Daniel, should have presided at the Wix Library and Weizmann Archives dedication ceremony on Thursday (yesterday).

Abraham Wix holds a number of honorary public offices in England and Israel. Of them all he prizes most his membership of the Board of Governors of the Weizmann Institute (the 1958 meeting of which he has been attending at Rehovot this week) and of the Executive Committee of the Weizmann Institute Foundation in Great Britain; and his election, with Mrs. Wix as Joint Presidents of the St. John's Wood Committee of the Joint Palestine Appeal. The St. John's Wood Committee is one of the influential branches in England, and election to the joint presidency is regarded as a distinction to be coveted. Representing a fashionable district of London, the Committee includes many members of notable standing in the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Wix.

Cultural Unit

The Wix Library and Weizmann Archives represent the latest manifestation of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Wix's public spirit and their deep involvement in the Weizmann Institute.

The new Library building faces the Michael and Anna Wix Auditorium, which since opening in April 1956 has become a focus of activity for Rehovot and the entire district, and even beyond. The Edith and Abraham Wix Library and the Michael and Anna Wix Auditorium now form a valuable cultural unit within Yad Chaim Weizmann.

The Weizmann Legacy

The Editorial Board of the Weizmann Archives held its first meeting at Rehovot on March 31 this year. The Introduction to the voluminous report prepared by Mr. Boris Guriel, Curator of the Archives, read as follows:

IN his opening address to the First Knesset in Jerusalem on February 14, 1949, Dr. Weizmann said, inter alia.

"Having taken part in the great battles of the human spirit, having shed our blood for the liberation of many peoples, we have finally won the right to toil and labour in order to give expression to our distinct national identity, and to make our contribution as a free people with other free peoples to the spiritual treasure of the world.

"First let us strive to strengthen our constructive resources of science and research which are the basis of human achievement. Yet, for all the decisive importance of science, it is not by science alone that we shall win through. Let us build a new bridge between science and the spirit of man; 'Where there is no vision the people perish.' We have seen what scientific progress leads to when it is not inspired by moral vision—the atomic bomb threatening to destroy the entire planet.

"All my life I have laboured to make science and research the basis of our national endeavour, but I have always known full well that there are values higher than science. The only values that offer healing for the ills of humanity are the supreme values of justice and righteousness, peace and love: 'Zion will be redeemed with judgment and her converts with righteousness.'"

The purpose of assembling Dr. Weizmann's works and recording in writing, in sound, in photographs, and film the events of his life which span more than a half-century, is first and foremost to perpetuate his national-spiritual heritage; and at the same time to establish a memorial to the Zionist leader, scientist and first President of the State of Israel.

The Weizmann Institute of Science which, with its parent unit, the Daniel Sieff Research Institute, were the creation of Dr. Weizmann and his friends, represents but one side of his spiritual heritage: the development of scientific values and scientific research for the furtherance and consolidation of our national undertaking. However, his national vision, which was inspired by the Jewish ethos and his Zionism — to which he devoted his life — still need to be placed in their proper setting.

The object of the Weizmann Archives is to fill in the lacunae, to complete the unfinished picture, and to give expression to Weizmann's teachings.

Weizmann Archives Are National Heritage

By Boris Guriel

Curator, The Weizmann Archives

THE compiling, sorting and arranging of the Weizmann Papers which had accumulated over a period of 50 years began in 1951, under the personal direction of Dr. Chaim Weizmann himself, at his home in Rehovot.

In 1901, when he took up residence in Geneva, Weizmann started to collect the correspondence he received about Zionist matters, filing it alphabetically and chronologically. He also kept copies of his own letters in special notebooks — especially letters to individuals and institutions with whom he maintained Zionist contacts. This correspondence from the Geneva Period (1901-1904) comprises the foundation of the Weizmann Archives and has been maintained in its original form to this day.

The Archives followed Weizmann from Geneva to Manchester in 1904 and to London in 1916. Two more collections were added to the London unit of the archives when he began to serve on the Zionist Commission to Jerusalem in 1918. As the years went by, the collection grew enormously and the extension of Weizmann's political activities constantly added to the scope of the material.

Dr. Weizmann's Interest

The great significance and value which Weizmann attached to these personal papers are evident from a letter he wrote in June, 1940, to his friends and associates, Sir Lewis Namier, Mr. L. J. Stein and Mr. Arthur Lourie:

In case I do not survive the present emergency, I would ask of my friends, who do, to try and collect the material regarding my forty years' work. That material is to be found partly in Canada and partly in Palestine, and on that basis, as well as on the attached note, I think it might be possible to produce a connected record.

In February 1949 he wrote to Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal about "the many unpublished documents and letters of the past forty years and more that might be of some public interest." He went on:

These letters and documents are scattered all over the world and in many hands. The main sources, however, are London, Jerusalem, Rehovoth and New York. I should very much like to see them collected in one place and prepared for proper editing and publication. Would you be willing to undertake this task? I know it is quite a job and will require a great deal of collaboration and probably several years of work. I cannot think of anyone other than yourself to whom I would entrust this work with the feeling that it will be done with responsibility and fidelity... Let this be your authority to begin gathering the material."

TODAY the archives comprise several thousand items collected by Dr. Weizmann in his lifetime and the posthumous material accumulated after his passing, a total of some 10,000 letters written and dictated by Dr. Weizmann himself, diary extracts, memoranda, copies of speeches, various historic documents, sound recordings, films, pictures and photographs.

Giants of the Zionist Movement: Weizmann, Ussishkin and Sokolow in London following World War I.

(From the Weizmann Archives)

It was necessary to arrange this considerable amount of material in an orderly manner. Dr. Weizmann's remarkable grasp of method and his phenomenal memory were of invaluable assistance during the time he was able to devote to the work. But unfortunately he fell seriously ill in November, 1951, and from then on it was no longer possible to count upon his help.

After his passing in November, 1952, Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, who took a deep personal interest in the Archives — which were part of Dr. Weizmann's estate — issued an appeal to personal friends and acquaintances in Great Britain, Europe, the U.S.A. and other countries, and through the press, urging that all holographs or copies of letters and documents originating from the First President be sent for permanent retention in the Archives.

The response was gratifying. As a result of Mrs. Weizmann's personal interest and efforts, a large number of additional items and posthumous material were acquired.

Spiritual Testament

FROM the outset, our guiding thought was that the Archives must be transposed from a record of personal activities and achievements into an historical record, a spiritual testament and a personal monument.

It had always been Dr. Weizmann's intention that the Archives should become the national possession of the Jewish people, a heritage of the historical aspects of the political struggle. It was to be his bequest to the Jewish State. In conveying their ownership to Yad Chaim Weizmann, to which they now belong, Mrs. Weizmann has given effect to her husband's last wish.

We have been fortunate in enlisting the magnificent aid of Dr. George Herlitz, the dean of Israel archivists, in systematizing the Archives.

IN the light of the basic premise governing the future use of the material, we have set ourselves three tasks:

(1) Research and publication of all of Dr. Weizmann's works as his spiritual legacy to the people and the world;

(2) Integration of the Weizmann Papers as a distinctive chapter into the history of the Jewish people, Zionism and the State of Israel;

(3) Preparation of Dr. Weizmann's biography, as an historical personality and a product of his generation.

The material in the Weizmann Archives is highly significant for a basic understanding of the Zionist epoch in modern Jewish history, which is a phenomenon without parallel in the annals of world political and social movements.

Replete though the Jewish people may be in tradition and ethical values they lack experience in political statehood. There has so far been only one school of political thought, that which Dr. Weizmann adumbrated and which, materialized, restored Jewish political sovereignty.

It may well be that the course of action dictated by the Weizmann school is the right one; it may equally well be wrong. But hitherto it is the only one that has existed in reality and, as Sir Isaiah Berlin has stated, "the State of Israel was constructed, whether it knows it or not, in Weizmann's image."

Dr. Weizmann's vision, which was inspired by "the austere standards of Jewish ethics," and his Zionism — to which he devoted his life — may find their proper setting in the Weizmann Archives.

Editorial Board

The first meeting of the Editorial Board of the Archives took place at Rehovot at the end of March this year. As an outcome of the deliberations, two advisory bodies were set up:

An Editorial Board, *consisting of Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, Sir Isaiah Berlin, Mr. Abba Eban, Mr. Ehud Ilath, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Mr. Boris Guriel, Prof. Shimon Halkin, Mr. Julian L. Meltzer, Sir Lewis Namier, Mr. Maurice Samuel, Mr. Zalman Shazar, Mr. Leonard J. Stein, Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal (Chairman), and Dr. Yigael Yadin.*

A Publications Committee, *consisting of Sir Isaiah Berlin, Mr. Boris Guriel, Sir Lewis Namier, Mr. Leonard J. Stein, Dr. Meir Vereté (Executive Editor), and Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal (Editor-in-Chief).*

Imposing Models in T.A. Show

By DIANA LERNER

WIZO Tel Aviv's autumn fashion show, held in the overflowing cocktail lounge and dining room of the Dan Hotel on Tuesday, tripped gracefully through a somewhat overlong programme of imposing models. The participants — chiefly Genia, Stefan Braun and Hebe Spitzer — conceived Tel Aviv as a kind of Riviera and showed our winter's sunny disposition in blues and greens. Low-necked, short-sleeved dresses, wide, coats and shortie jackets in suits were in the ascendant. Buckles and bows were outstanding features and there was a dominance of back interest in coats, suits and dresses. Topaz accessories were cleverly chosen to pick up the colours in the fabrics. Their long stretch satin gloves in different colours were smartly effective in highlighting the ensembles.

Peppy shoes put its best foot forward in a selection of elegant footwear to match the garments, and the models showed they had been tenderly and expertly tended by beauty culturist Hansi Pitzer. Hairdos were by Simon Dewy and Nurit of Dizengoff provided floral effects.

Loose, flare, easy going coats over tight-fitting dresses were prominent and there was many a backward glance in the dresses at the gay nineties with their tiny waists and full, flowing skirts. A throwback to the days when Sadie was a Lady, for example, was the fussy loopity-loop cocktail dress with a large pink bow. On the other hand, a pale Can Can dress (illustrated) billowing out in a deep, many tiered ruffle, was crisp and Dresden doll-like.

Imaginatively conceived was Genia's violet boucle dress (illustrated) with a U neck scooped low around and round. The chemise skirt was caught high under the bosom with a red rose, from which a touch of green emerged ever so shyly. The hint of green was repeated in the sleeve. A detachable fringed stole completed the outfit.

Another delightful creation

was an Empire-waisted Danube blue dress with a draped harem skirt that seemed to waltz as you beheld it. Crystal beads around the neck and chandelier earrings added that sophisticated look.

The most distinguished fabric in the show was used for a frock called WIZO. Looking like a silk screen print of white, red and bottle green, it had a wide belt at the waist and a flared skirt. Topaz's dull-finish non-sheen pearls enhanced the wide decollete.

Among the several coat and dress ensembles was a Genia number called Habimah, fittingly modeled by the daughter of Hanna Rovina. The balloon-shaped coat of royal blue boucle came wide at the shoulders, narrowing gradually towards the hem and giving a wrap-around effect. Double breasted, it had large kimono sleeves and side pockets (illustrated).

Strictly for the ball was a green satin coat with an intricately pleated back, slit down the centre and revealing the white satin dress beneath, lavishly embroidered, with a tight-fitting strapless bodice. Long, hanging earrings caught the sparkle of the embroidery.

Another of these ensembles was a brushed wool Sahara beige dress with a coat of sage green. A tiny belt interrupted the full pleating in the back. The green of the coat was picked up in the belt of the dress.

Imaginative contrivances were certainly evident throughout the entire show. Stefan Braun for example threw sense and sensibility to the winds in a fur cocktail dress and stole that are sheer luxury. Giving free rein to his imagination, the Stefan Braun furs did most to dazzle the audience of almost a thousand women. Proceeds went to the WIZO Children's Fund (Keren Hayeled).

Let's Go Travelling

IN contrast to what in days gone by, used to be "holiday time," one or two months in the summer — any time of the year nowadays is the time to travel — to the seashore or to the mountains in the late spring and summer — to the south or to the hot springs in the late autumn and winter — and abroad at all times. But to many travellers packing at any time is quite a problem. However, if a few simple rules are followed, it should be easy to make light work of this.

(1) First of all, get all the information you can on the kind of climate you will encounter wherever you are going — and choose your clothes accordingly.

(2) Choose lightweight but strong suitcases and see that your cases are clean and lined with white paper. Have ready all your containers — plastic bags for sweaters, underwear, shoes, etc., (if you haven't sufficient of these, remember that shoes can be safely packed into an old stocking cut in half, so as not to rub or damage your other things).

(3) Try to store all your cosmetic items — liquids, creams, etc., in plastic bottles and jars made specially for this purpose. They are light and can be tucked into odd corners and among your other things without fear of breakage.

(4) Take nylon and drip-dry garments; their value for travelling cannot be overestimated in regard to space and weight saving.

NOW FOR THE PACKING:

(a) Fold (inside out) heavy-weight suits to fit the size of your case, so that each fold, in turn, fits right to the sides. Between each fold put a layer of clean tissue paper (doubled if the garment is especially good) — this will prevent heavy creasing. Such creases as do appear will fall out after your clothes have been hung on a hanger for a while. If any spaces are left over corners unfilled, tuck in some of your smaller items (wrapped in tissue paper so that the layer is quite even). Cover this layer with a sheet of tissue paper.

(b) Shoes, completely enclosed in a bag (plastic or other type) can be tucked in at the sides at this point, or make part of a layer of them filling in any left-over space with underwear or sweaters (in their bags). Cover layer with tissue paper.

(c) Other underwear and woollen items should come next. We are great believers in plastic bags for almost everything, and we find that underwear, sweaters, etc. keep in better condition if packed in them, and can be fitted in more easily to make the layer even.

(d) See that your case or trunk is packed quite full. Your things, however carefully packed, will jumble up and be unwearable at the end of the journey if your case is only partially filled. However, a case packed to bursting point probably will burst after much handling.

(e) Simple rules for folding: After laying a piece of tissue paper between back and front, the garment should be fastened up and laid flat, front side down, on the table. Add another sheet of tissue paper. Side seams should be folded back to form a straight line. Sleeves should be folded back level with the sides of garment. Turn up "bottom" of article so that the size fits the case. Only full length items will need to have two folds. (Place tissue paper between each fold).

(f) Labelling: See that your case is properly labelled. (As a precaution against the label being torn off, stick a correctly addressed label on the inside of the cover of your case). See that all locks are secure — never lock only one side of your case.

(g) Many travellers still cling to the idea that it is necessary to take with them supplementary supplies of almost everything — e.g., toothpaste, soap, talcum powder, aspirins, etc. It is advisable to have a minimum supply of these things, but remember — they can be bought in almost every corner of the world, so don't burden yourself. Some tissue handkerchiefs in a plastic bag are advisable, rather than numerous linen handkerchiefs, but these, too, can be replaced wherever you go, so don't take too many.

(h) For that loose button or tear, a small plastic container, such as vitamin pills come in, can hold two needles, black and white thread, two or three buttons and safety pins.

(i) INSURE YOUR LUGGAGE — and sleep easily at night! Many travellers think this is a waste of money, but insurance companies do pay for loss or damage — if insured! — and your case may be just the one to go astray!

Radio Review

Pelleg Hits Right Note

MR. Frank Pelleg has shown us more than once that he is a very gifted pianist, technically accomplished and equally at home in a wide repertoire of musical styles. Last Friday night on Kol Yisrael's new programme, "Confusing the Consumer" (this is the best we can do to translate the pun in "Hamashbir L'tsarchan"), he demonstrated another side of his artistic versatility by standing himself on his head and delivering one of the most delightfully upside-down and zany talks on piano-playing that we have heard since the days when Victor Borge got a hammer-lock on Tchaikowsky. In addition to his other talents, Mr. Pelleg is a real virtuoso of comedy.

The programme, "How to Master the Piano" was the first in a series of "lectures" to the layman by eminent personalities in various fields with which the originators of the new feature, Yitzhak Shimoni and Alon Shmuekler, hope to amuse and confuse the radio audience. The innovation is that the "expert" is required to take a long look at himself in "a crooked mirror" before enlightening his audience on the tricks of his trade.

Light Humour

Mr. Pelleg's mirror had just the right angle of distortion — and a few unexpected cracks as well. His lecture was delivered with academic seriousness and pompous heaviness — his slight German accent gave it just the right tone — but his humour, although often lethal, remained light throughout. Bach should be played with a slightly religious air, i.e., the performer should cast frequent glances at the ceiling; Beethoven is largely a matter of "head work," meaning the proper dramatic movement of the upper part of the body; the effect of Chopin depends on how sweetly the pianist can smile at the audience. The sure cure for stage-fright is for the performer to peek through the curtain before the concert begins, count the number of people in the hall and multiply the total by the price of admission. A vase full of flowers on the piano provides the desirable romantic setting during a recital, but not too large a vase since a fortissimo passage is liable to send its contents spilling into the piano's innards; this happened once and a tree blossomed out of the piano — which is fine at an outdoor concert in the summer since it provides the pianist with shade.

All this and much more, without a hint of a smile and with generous musical examples from Mr. Pelleg's facile hands. The lecture was given before a group of students at The Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem, and the only complaint one had was that some of the humour was obviously dependent of the speaker's facial expressions and gestures, and this was lost to the radio audience. But this was an incidental fault in a half-hour programme which gave us more quiet chuckles and real laughs than a whole assortment of variety shows and the like on Kol Yisrael which try so hard, and fail so miserably, to amuse. Let's have more of Mr. Pelleg and his kind!

SUNDAY night's tribute to T. S. Eliot on his 70th birthday — a month late in the literary feature, "From Country to Country" — contained a talk on the poet by A. B. Yaffe, and readings from his poetry in English by Robert Speight and in Hebrew by Yosef Yadin. Mr. Yaffe's talk was, as is usual on literary programmes, more in the nature of a lecture, and, again as usual, was as dry as dust. Why talk about the French Symbolists and their influence on Eliot's poetry to an audience that presumably hasn't the faintest idea of who the French Symbolists are? The opening reading from "The Hollow Men" must have held most listeners' attention, but after five minutes of "talk" it is likely that Mr. Yaffe lost the major part of his audience.

The readings from the poems would have been much more effective had the editors given us Mr. Eliot's readings of his own works. Mr. Yadin tried very hard to be phlegmatic and distant — to be "English" — but to no avail: "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" sounded like Pushkin and "The Waste Land" like "The Brothers Karamazov." Most surprising of all, no mention whatever was made of Eliot's greatest work, the "Four Quartets." Perhaps news of them (published in 1943) has not yet reached Israel.

Kol Yisrael's presentation of Broadway musicals is getting better. For the last two weeks we have been treated to portions of "The West Side Story" and "The Music Man" with as little comment as possible from the narrator. Yitzhak Shimoni deserves the credit; he understands what few of his predecessors could grasp: the music, if it is good enough, carries itself, and all the listener needs is a few concise explanations or hints as to the action of the play.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: "The Round Table" (Sun. at 8.30); Francescatti plays Mozart's Fourth Violin Concerto with I.P.O. Sun. at 9.30); "The World of Modern Man" (Sun. at 10.15); Karel Salomon's "Sonata for Youth," played by A. Klinson and A. Sachs (Mon. at 7.55); Professor Davis' Fourth Lecture on "American Judaism in Recent Generations" (Wed. at 7.20); "In New Worlds," edited by Ya'akov Ben-Herut (Wed. 8.25); "From the South and from the Sea," a programme on immigrant Absorption (Thu. at 8.30); "Why This Way?" second in a new series of comedy features edited by Y. Shimoni and A. Shmuekler (Fri. at 6.30); Acts Two and Three of Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande" (Sat. at 4.15).

LISTENER

Chicken Dishes Round the World

By Molly Bar-David

WITH chickens back to their normal price they can return to our tables as an everyday dish. Indeed, I'm even getting calls and callers with the plea: "Tell us about new chicken dishes."

I have before me here some 180 ways of cooking chicken, so which of them shall I choose? How about *Yi mai Kai*, a Chinese way of stuffing chicken with cooked barley, almonds and chestnuts, and stewing it in sherry or Chinese rice wine? Or *Marinade de Poulet*, a dish from Haiti, chicken fried in deep fat after being covered with a herb-smothered batter. Or *Cocido Mardileno*, a sort of Spanish stew made with cut-up chicken, chick peas (humus), onions, carrots, cabbage, potatoes, frankfurters and then, spiced up with a clove, salt, pepper, cinnamon, saffron and leeks. All served up in a bowl! Or the delicious *Nasi Goreng* from the Dutch East Indies, a curried rice with chicken, using red hot peppers and peanut butter and garlic in the curry combination. Or *Ayaam Abon-Abon* from the same country: this dish is fried shredded chicken (slightly boiled beforehand), after marinating the partly-cooked chicken in lemon juice, and adding onion to the pan.

Many of us know *Rozz Dumyat*, a Chicken Giblet Rice (but of course you can use all parts of the chicken) from Egypt, using pine nuts and raisins along with the chicken. Or *Joojah* from Persia, roast chicken stuffed with chick peas and cracked wheat and toasted almonds. Or a romantic dish called Autumn Moon — *Aki Tsuki*, from Japan, made with noodles, eggs, soy sauce and chicken! And there's a dream dish called Groundnut Chop from British Equatorial Africa, made of cubed cooked chicken, fried in oil and then stewed with a little water to which peanut butter and spices (pepper, paprika, nutmeg and hot pepper) have been added, and served up with rice and Mango (or other) chutney! Or *Kylling me Ris*, a Norwegian version of Chicken with Rice, mixing the rice with nuts and such fine spices as mace and nutmeg. In making a rice crust (first cooked and then raw eggs added) over the chicken, which stews in spices and flavoured stock, with tomatoes.

Hungarian Paprika Chicken

1 large onion, diced, 4 tbsps. fat, 1½ kilo young chicken, cut in serving pieces, 2 tbsps. flour, ½ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. paprika.

Lightly fry the onion in the fat until light brown and soft. Dredge sections of chicken in flour seasoned with half the salt. Brown each piece in pan (pushing the onion aside). Add boiling water to cover. Add spices. Bring to a boil and then simmer very slowly, well covered, until chicken is tender and most of the gravy absorbed. Or you can put the chicken and sauce into a casserole and bake — well covered — until done.

Mexican Chicken Creole

1½ kilo fat chicken, salt, pepper, paprika, ¼ cup fat, 1 onion, sliced, 2 cloves garlic, chopped 2 green peppers, diced, 1 gumbo diced, 2 cups chopped tomatoes, 1 cup rice.

Brown the sliced onion in the fat, and then season the chicken with salt, pepper and paprika and brown in the same fat. Cover with water, simmer slowly in tightly closed pan until chicken is about half done. Add remaining ingredients and bake in a casserole or on top of a small flame until the chicken is completely done. A hot pepper maybe added to this dish if you like it spicy.

American Southern Fried

Cut young chicken into servings that can be handled (this dish is often eaten with the fingers, using a paper serviette). Salt and pepper to taste. Dip in flour, then in egg, then in bread crumbs. Fry in hot fat until crisp. Delicious hot or cold. Excellent for picnics.

Egyptian Bamya Bourani

1½ kilo chicken, ¼ kilo okra (bamya), 6 large onions, 1 clove garlic, ¼ pkg. margarine, 3 cups diced tomatoes, ½ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, ½ tsp. cinnamon, lemon slices.

Boil chicken in water until half done. Remove meat from bones and dice. Wash young okra (or take from a tin already prepared) and trim off ends. Steam the okra in the margarine. Brown onion and garlic in margarine. Add the chicken. Place steamed okra carefully in a baking dish around the edge. Put chicken in the centre. Cover chicken with chopped tomatoes. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and cinnamon. Cook on very small flame, well covered, until chicken is done. Serve garnished with lemon slices and rice as a side dish.

Japanese Sukiyaki

½ kilo raw chicken, cut into slivers, 2 tbsps. oil, 2 cups onions, sliced thin, 2 cups cabbage, shredded, 1 cup celery stalks, shredded, 1 cup spinach or other leaves such as Swiss Chard ("Puzi" or "Mangola") shredded, ½ or more cup soy sauce, ¾ cup water or more, sprinkling of sugar (optional).

This dish is made in minutes (the Japanese prepare it right at the table) and in addition to or in place of the above you can use many other vegetables of the crisp type such as cucumbers, or turnips or fresh marrows. The secret of this dish lies in cooking vegetables on a very hot fire for just long enough to remove their raw quality, but still keep them crisp, and to have them permeated with the flavour of soy sauce.

Put fat in pan and in turn lightly fry each vegetable for a minute, pushing it to the back of the pan when just affected by the heat. Add the chicken slivers, fry a couple minutes, add the soy sauce, water and sugar, and cook, stirring constantly. Mix in the other vegetables. Add a little water and soy sauce if necessary. The dish should not have much gravy and should not be allowed to become soggy. Serve with rice and finish the meal with fresh persimmons and tangerines.

Italian Chicken Cacciatore

1 kilo young chicken, cut up into servings, 3 tbsps. oil, ½ cup chopped onions, ½ cup chopped green pepper, 2 minced cloves garlic, 1 tin tomato puree, 2 cups tomatoes, cut up, ¼ cup dry red wine, 2 tsps. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, ½ tsp. mixed nutmeg and favourite spice, 1 bay leaf, ¼ tsp. thyme, dash cayenne.

Cook chicken in hot fat in large pan until evenly browned. Add onions, peppers and garlic; brown lightly. Add rest of ingredients; simmer uncovered for 30 to 40 minutes until chicken is tender.

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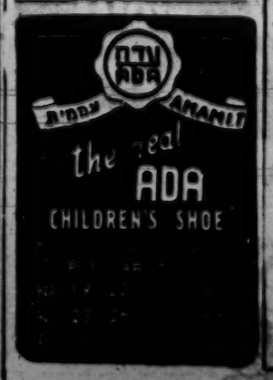

BRIDGE

Useful Information

By JERUSALEMITE

IT often happens that fulfilment of a contract does not depend so much on a favourable break as on exact location of the unseen cards. In such cases it is considered good policy for declarer to "mess about" in order to find out the distribution; even if the defence refuses to go wrong and to make a mistake, they will have trouble concealing their holding.

South dealer at game to his side. The bidding was:

South	West	North	East
1S	—	2C	2D
2H	—	2NT	—
3H	—	4H	all pass

Declarer has two losers in clubs and one in trumps. His main concern is to avoid the loss of a spade. Spades might split evenly, and there is an even chance for setting up dummy's fourth club; then, again, there is a remote possibility of ruffing the fourth spade in dummy, if one and the same opponent holds both four spades and the majority of the missing trumps.

There is little to be said in favour of the latter line, and it is best to combine both first alternatives, if they can be welded together in such a way as to assure final success, either chance coming off. But if declarer tries to set up the club, he will have to lose the lead a couple of times and expose himself to a sustained pounding with diamonds.

Declarer found a smart solution to his problem. He won the opening lead with dummy's diamond ace, and the king of hearts drew West's ace. West played another diamond. East covering with the queen, and South discarded a club. Now East returned clubs; dummy ducked the first round and won the second club with the ace.

South ruffed a third club in the closed hand and was disappointed to see East throw a diamond. But when West next showed out to the queen of trumps, declarer had all the information he wanted: East had at the start five or six diamonds, four hearts, two clubs and two or one spade; West was marked with four clubs and four or five spades. The rest was routine. South simply rattled off his trumps, and West was squeezed in both black suits.

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Economic News from Abroad

Ocean Freight Market

● It is not believed that the slight rise in tramp freight rates stemming from a recovery in the demand for grain shipments indicates a changed outlook for the freight market in general, and the present depression is expected to continue for at least another year. The fact is that while some eight per cent of the world merchant marine are laid up, the fleets in operation still by far exceed world trade requirements, and about 10 per cent of new tonnage are to be launched in the course of the next 12 months. The situation is particularly grim as regards tankers. Several attempts have been made to achieve an international agreement for laying up more superfluous tonnage and scrapping older vessels, but unsuccessfully, and few tankers have been scrapped. The problem has been complicated by the opposition of the traditional maritime nations to the flags of convenience developed over the past few years, largely with American financing and ownership, to take advantage of considerable tax and cost benefits. The fleets of Panama, Liberia, Costa Rica and Honduras, which have been most severely hit by the current recession, now compete with those of European nations, which are not disposed to make a common front with them.

Tidal Power Stations

● In order to increase the supply of electricity in the north of European Russia, which lacks natural fuel, three tidal power stations are to be erected on the shores of the White Sea. The first is to be built on the estuary of the Mezen river, some 200 km. east of Archangelsk, where the tidal bore reaches the height of 9 to 10 m.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, October 31, 1958

THE citrus industry faces the picking season in a stormy mood, with several problems calling for speedy decision and likely to become major sources of embarrassment.

THE CITRUS RATE

Apart from the issue of which packing materials to use, which is still unsettled, there is a conflict about wages and working conditions in the packing houses and a demand for a ten per cent wage rise for all farm labourers, which will affect citrus costs next year. The marketing of citrus culls, meantime, is in abeyance because the growers insist upon much higher prices while the co-ordinating authorities oppose any rise in the price of fruit sold for home consumption and the canners refuse to pay more for their citrus in view of the keen competition in concentrates exports.

All these issues, however, are overshadowed by the growers' claim for higher exchange premiums for their foreign currency earnings to bring them into line with those paid to other exporters. In fact, it is because the growers feel discriminated against in this major respect that they take up such an uncompromising stand on the minor issues in an attempt to recoup their losses. On the other hand, the Treasury is firmly set against concessions that would result in an increase in expenditure of some IL25m. a year, and the sudden prospect of increased immigration (and the investments required for its absorption) has hardly rendered it more magnanimous to the growers.

However, decisions of such magnitude, involving as they do basic economic policy, cannot be made to depend upon the Treasury's current cash position, particularly since the issue is not primarily a fiscal one. Indeed, the Treasury's spokesmen have advanced three weighty arguments to justify their refusal to raise the rate of exchange for citrus exports. First, they point out, premium exchange rates serve to offset our high production costs and make Israel products competitive overseas; and this cannot apply to citrus which is still in short supply — though the situation may change in a few years — and must be doled out to many markets (including the home market). Should prices — even drop slightly this season, citrus groves will remain highly remunerative. The growers have tried to invalidate this argument by citing cost figures (in particular as regards depreciation and capital charges) purporting to show that a higher income is necessary to prevent the waste of assets and to save small and marginal producers from losses, but fortunately these contentions are not conclusive.

The second argument is that higher earnings will not help increase Israel exports, for citrus groves take seven years to yield. This is indeed correct, but the point is a treacherous one, for it reveals that the Treasury is not guided by long-term considerations, nor does it expect private owners and investors to look beyond the present day. If pushed to a logical extreme, this argument could lead to the claim that even if the growers actually lose money they should not get premiums because capital can be wasted and groves neglected for some years without affecting yields and exports. Such an attitude has served us badly in several instances and should never be reverted to.

Equally revealing is the third point, namely that increased income for the citrus growers will add to the country's purchasing power and thus aid inflation. This would be true if the industry had asked for a special rate that did not correspond to the general pattern of Israel economy; the actual position is just the opposite. Moreover, detailed analysis would probably show that by transferring the amount in question from public to private ownership we would increase saving and not decrease it. But even if the claim was correct, the trend would have to be fought by fiscal and financial measures of a general character — for we are obviously interested in preventing the unproductive use of all high incomes, and not just of those that are derived from citrus groves.

Lastly, special attention should be paid to the recommendation of the Citrus Control Board that the difference between last year's citrus rate (IL2.05 per dollar) and the rate for other exports (IL2.65 per dollar) be frozen as a special reserve to be used for developing the citrus industry or as a cushion against future market calamities. Such a policy could also be adopted for other staple export commodities in order to induce them to become more self-reliant and less dependent on Treasury financing.

MAKING TOURISM PAY

By Our Economic Editor

IT would be erroneous to give all the credit for the increased tourist interest in Israel to this year's special events and celebrations. Like all mass movements, tourism is essentially the outcome of long-term factors, and we should try to chart out where we stand in this respect.

It is obvious that the Anniversary Year has given tourism a boost. The previous high was reached in 1955, with 48,200 visitors; the number for 1958 is expected to be 70,000. The role of the special Anniversary events is also clearly evident: for in April alone the number of incoming tourists climbed above 13,000, almost double the April, 1955, high. However, as the year draws to its end it becomes clear that the Tenth Anniversary provided only an additional fillip to a rising trend that had already been under way as a result of several factors, such as improved hotels and other tourist amenities, better transport services, decontrol and an ampler supply of goods, sustained foreign interest in the life and achievements of Israel, a more competitive price level and — last but not least — a general rise in tourism the world over. Once the tensions and dangers in the Middle East subsided, these factors had to make their impact felt. Indeed, preliminary bookings for the next spring season indicate that the flow of visitors is likely to continue on a relatively high level after the celebrations.

VISITORS COME FOR SHORT STAY

Figures for the first seven months of 1958 show that — contrary to the general belief — the average visitor staying in the country less than a month is spending less time here than in 1957. The average stay was 14 days in 1957, 13 in the first half of the current year, and 12 days in July. This is, of course, the natural sequel of the fact that most tourists attracted to Israel by the Anniversary celebrations came for short periods, varying from a week to three weeks at most.

The steep increase in the number of persons registered as tourists this year was largely accounted for by visitors who come to Israel for purposes other than just sightseeing, (relatives, prospective immigrants, students, etc.) and stay longer than a month. However, their average stay here also dropped — even more than that of the real tourists. It was 118 days in the first half of 1958 against 160 in the first half of 1957.

This perspective, though basically optimistic, is also of use in making sure that future planning will maintain realistic proportions. In this respect — as in many others — most valuable work has been done by the Government Tourist Corporation, but the fact is that the target of 88,000 announced for the current year will not be attained, nor is it likely that the estimate of 100,000 for the 12 months ending in March next will prove correct. The blame may partly lie with the Iraq coup in July, which created a short-lived but widespread war-scare and made many would-be visitors change their plans. But in addition, the pulling power of publicity and special attractions appears to have been overestimated. Not that their importance could be doubted — indeed, it was best borne out by the successful campaign carried out for the Anniversary Year and its various events — but the most effective media for publicizing a country's tourist merits still remain happy reminiscences recounted in private and in public by contented tourists.

Good services, low prices and meticulous attention to the tourists' wishes are therefore the prime factors, even though their effect, albeit lasting, cannot make itself felt overnight. Fortunately, the glaring shortcomings in these respects have been largely removed in recent years, and no one who came into contact with visitors from abroad could fail to appreciate their positive response. A marked improvement is also noticeable in the public's attitude to tourists, making it possible to carry out such projects as the "Meet the Israeli" programme, which enjoys great popularity among visitors and would not be feasible without a good deal of co-operation from local people in all walks of life.

Agents Invited

The Tourist Corporation's latest moves in inviting tourist agents from abroad to come here and see for themselves shows that it feels that our accommodation, services and events can well compete with those of other tourist countries. It is also significant that the Corporation's latest slogan "Follow the Sun to Israel," is intended to foster tourism to this country in the winter months, when the weather is the most suitable and hotels and other facilities are least exploited, without any connection with special festive events. By the way, foreigners coming for rest, recreation and fun are likely to stay longer and spend more than visitors looking for items of particular fame or interest.

However, fine weather, beautiful landscapes and all the material amenities are not enough for a country to attract tourists even when offered at a low price — which is not the case in Israel, where tourists have to spend about as much as in Britain, and more than in Italy, Spain or Greece. They have to be linked with a special cultural or romantic appeal, and in this respect much remains to be done.

Israel has, of course, an enormous fund of historic, religious and topical associations to serve as a background for such an appeal, but it has yet to be turned to good account. As a matter of fact, historical and archaeological sites exert a major influence in attracting visitors, especially non-Jews to Israel. So do our communal settlements and other new forms of social life. Again, a sizeable proportion of our foreign visitors come in connection with scientific and other conventions.

In every one of these fields, no feature can compete as a tourist attraction with local folklore and home-spun artistry. Here little can be done by deliberate action over a short period of time, since such traditions are largely dependent upon the slow growth of a popular culture. But such modest achievements as clearing and repairing historic sites and propagating folk-dance and musical events, have been remarkably successful and may prove of great value in the long run.

At this point, attention should be drawn to the fact that most of the people who are classified as tourists in this country do not fit into any of the categories referred to above. Two-thirds of them are Jews visiting Israel as their national home (whether or not they are conscious Zionists). Moreover, statistics show that of the 40,600 tourists registered in 1957, a full 40 per cent stayed more than a month, largely with relatives or for business purposes. If account is also taken of the people who come here for temporary employment, study, diplomatic missions and trade contacts, the number of genuine tourists — for whom the country is vying and to whom it would like to cater — is probably reduced to something like 18,000-20,000 in all.

In the first eight months of 1958, foreign currency exchanged by tourists amounted to $7.5m., plus $1.7m. worth of bonds. The year's total may thus amount to about $11m. (double the results of the past two years), plus well-nigh a million based on the $650,000 earned by tourist shops in the January-August period, against $100,000 in the previous year. Unfortunately, available statistics are of no help in calculating the touristic tourist's average stay in this country, or his average expenditure. Tentatively one may perhaps estimate the latter at $250 *per capita*. If we could raise the annual number of visitors to 100,000, two-thirds of whom would be real tourists, and prolong their average stay somewhat, the resulting earnings of foreign currency could increase to some $20m. The results of the Anniversary Year have shown that we are still far from attaining such a goal; they have also shown that it could be attained in the course of time by hard work and intelligent planning.

The new management of Paz Chemicals Ltd. Mr. Isaac Woolfson, Chairman (centre), Dr. Y. Ben Amotz (right), Dr. J. Pom, joint managing directors.

STEPS TO SAVINGS

By a Special Correspondent

FOR the first time, after many lean years, Israel celebrates International Savings Day neither red-faced nor empty-handed. The modest beginnings of two years ago have gradually grown to impressive proportions, and while saving has not yet become fashionable in this country, and people have not yet become savings-minded on a scale fitting Israel's pressing needs, at least thrift has become socially respectable. The thrifty are perhaps still regarded as somewhat odd individuals, caring about rainy days, putting off pleasure and convenience, trusting banks, securities and even Government guarantees, and generally swimming against the economic tide. But as they increase in number, and in particular as time goes on and they begin to reap the fruit of their abstinence and trust, their experience is bound to make an ever greater impact on the rest of the community, and effect a change in the economic climate.

Tilting the Balance

In 1957 aggregate savings exceeded for the first time the amount required to offset the wear and tear on the nation's productive assets, leaving a small residue for new investments and thus reducing — in a positive way and not as a result of controls — our dependence upon foreign aid. It must be admitted that circumstances in the past year were particularly favourable in some respects, and that the rising trend in the people's standard of living — in which the public services were prominent — and ingrained habits of waste and leisure may easily tilt the balance in the opposite direction. Fortunately there still remain some badly needed legislative and administrative reforms — such as readjusting income tax rates, extending premiums for saving schemes, cutting public expenditure to produce a revenue balance, encouraging the ploughing back of industrial profits, etc. —that have not been enacted and could help redress that tendency.

Further progress of the savings movement therefore hinges upon our realizing that there still is a wide discrepancy between present achievements and the country's actual needs as regards both the quantity and the quality of savings. We still cover — at best — only a fraction of the new investments needed for assuring productive employment of the net population increase, without taking immigration into account. Moreover, most of the funds saved are intended to be used for deferred consumption and not for real investment: they are therefore for short and medium terms, while productive enterprises generally demand long-term financing. Also, the reward Israel savers expect is much higher than can be warranted by most new development projects (at least under the present price and profit controls), and attempts to channel savings into the fields that are most in need of new capital have often met with resistance. Last, it should be borne in mind that by far the greatest part of the amounts accumulated still comes from institutional savings, while amounts raised voluntarily play a minor role. Even though long-term deposit schemes, life insurance and, of late, pension schemes for the self-employed, have developed satisfactorily, all of them are still overshadowed by wage-earners' provident and pension funds and national old-age insurance.

Pension Funds

Here we also touch upon a point that shows how precarious the situation is in this respect. For while endeavours are under way to expand the membership of the existing provident funds and develop them into full-scale pension funds, thus increasing the volume of annual savings, the very existence of these funds as saving instruments is threatened by the adoption of the "budgetary pensions" system, which treats the ultimate payments to veterans, orphans, invalids, etc. as part of the current expenditure, thus disposing of the need to set aside special reserves for remunerative investments.

The first to introduce this system was the Palestine Electric Corporation. Then it was adopted by the government for civil servants, and extended to teachers, with every prospect of also being adopted by local authorities, state-controlled industries and other public and private companies. It has an obvious advantage for the employee, who is no longer debited with pay deductions — shifting the entire burden onto his employer — and on top of it gets a windfall when the capital funds accumulated in his former provident fund are distributed. The amounts dissipated in this way already add up to millions of pounds and may increase rapidly if no action is taken to check the trend.

This system may also have its advantages from the point of view of the individual employer, and from the social aspect it is irrelevant from what account the pension is derived. But the crucial point is that the budgetary system divorces social emoluments from the concern's earning power and the "insured" are neither forced to nor interested in contributing to the creation of productive assets which alone can assure the maintenance of the payments.

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We shall be pleased to welcome tourists to the Cultural Section of our Social Club at Z.O.A. House, 1 Rehov Daniel Frish, Tel Aviv, every Sunday, at 4.30 p.m.
Our projects include:
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Kindergarten, 46 Rehov Allenby
Kindergarten, 1 Rehov Agur
Kindergarten, Ha'arazi Street
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Soldiers' Club, Z.O.A. House, open every Wednesday evening.
Cultural Club, Z.O.A. House, open every Sunday afternoon.
A cordial welcome is extended to all guests.
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Many of our branches also run summer camps.
A country-wide bazaar will be opened at Z.O.A. House on Nov. 28, 1958, and will continue for three days.

Kupat-Holim

Health Organization of the Workers of Israel extends medical care to 66% of the population

At the beginning of 1958, the Kupat Holim population — members and their families—numbered 1,200,000 The insured include, apart from members of the General Labour Federation and other workers' organizations, soldiers' families, war invalids, social cases and Arab workers. Kupat Holim also grants medical care to a number of settlements not belonging to the Histadrut.

Dispensaries.
The main work of Kupat Holim is done in its dispensaries of which there were 929 at the beginning of 1958, as against 573 in 1948. They are equipped with laboratories, physiotherapical and X-Ray institutes and every other modern medical device.
Kupat Holim does the supervision of dental treatment in 40 settlements.

Hospitals
Kupat Holim maintains 15 general and special hospitals, seven of them in conjunction with the affiliated Disability Fund, with a total bed capacity of 2,498.

Convalescent Homes
15 convalescent homes are maintained by Kupat Holim, with a total of 1,881 beds (five homes in conjunction with "Margoa Laoved," one with the Building Workers' Pension Fund, one with the Union of Government Employees and one with the Kupat Holim Employees Union).

Personnel
8,566 persons are in the employ of Kupat Holim, among them: 1,576 physicians, 2,448 nurses, and members of other professions, such as pharmacists, laboratory assistants, engineers, technicians, administrative and domestic workers.

Training of Personnel and Postgraduate Courses
Kupat Holim maintains postgraduate courses for physicians at the Beilinson Hospital, 4 nurses training schools, courses for X-Ray technicians and pharmacist assistants, seminaries for domestic workers and dispensary clerks, scientific libraries, etc.

Budget
In 1958, the budget of Kupat Holim will have reached a figure exceeding IL80 million, as against IL11 million in 1951.

Preventive Medicine
Kupat Holim maintains 126 mother and child welfare centres all over the country. Kupat Holim is in charge of the permanent supervision of working conditions in industrial enterprises and supplies first aid equipment to them, free of charge. Public lectures are organized on matters of popular hygiene. Kupat Holim publishes a monthly magazine on problems of public health and hygiene.

Our Head Office: Merkaz Kupat Holim, 14 Ben Ami St., Tel Aviv.

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